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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the price.

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FIRST EDITION.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Republican State Convention.

Rice Nominated for Governor on Third Ballot.

The Platform Emphatic for Honest Money, Honest Principles and Honest Men.

WORCESTER, MASS., September 29—The Republican State Convention met at half-past eleven o'clock, and was called to order by W. W. Clapp, of the Boston *Journal*, Chairman of the State Committee. The usual committees were appointed, and Hon. Henry Wilson was chosen President.

SPEECH OF VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

On taking the chair, Mr. Wilson made a political reform and hard money speech. The following is his reference to finance: "In the stress of war, when our creditors and armies were unpaid, the Government issued its promises to pay, and made them legal tenders. When that enactment was made by the Government, in good faith it was intended that these notes should be redeemed in gold or in interest-bearing bonds. But ten years have passed and these promises to pay still remain unfulfilled. The greenback has, indeed, largely appreciated, and we are justly proud of the credit of the nation in the markets of the world, but we do not, and we cannot, as Americans, take pride in the singular fact that a stray note from an unknown bank in one of the British provinces can be sold in State street for a premium of more than twelve per cent. over one of our legal tender notes, with all the wealth of 40,000,000 of people behind it. The plighted faith of a nation, the honor of our Government, the enduring interests of the people, of rich and poor and of capital and labor, all demand that the Government, by wise and prudent legislation and administration, should, at the earliest practicable period, make its notes equal to and convertible into gold."

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The Republicans of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, reaffirm their allegiance to the great purposes and principles of the Republican party, congratulate themselves that nothing in their record makes it necessary for them to give pledges that they accept and will abide by the settlement of the war issues made in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and they congratulate the country that the Democratic party has at last formally professed to abandon its long, bitter, desperate but unavailing struggle first to prevent and afterward to overthrow that settlement. This profession is both the most humiliating confession of past folly ever uttered by a political organization and a signal tribute to the invincible righteousness of the Republicans. The accusation that the Republican party seeks to keep alive old issues, in order to avoid new, is unwarranable. Our past at least is secure. Able to review the record without remorse, we cheerfully commit it to history and, with courage inspired by success in a noble cause, we address ourselves to the new duties of this era of the nation.

It is therefore declared that the Republican party of Massachusetts will support no man for official position whose personal character is not such as to guarantee his fidelity to every public trust, and they invoke the condemnation of the ballot box upon any candidate for office who fails of this test, whatever may be his party name.

That reform in the civil service is a work which no party can give over or slacken, and for the elevation and purification of that service the Republican party will continually and faithfully strive, welcoming the co-operation of their opponents in whatever question it may appear, to the end that every corrupt and unworthy officeholder, without distinction of party, may be driven from place and that official malfeasance may be hunted and punished, wherever the pursuit may lead or the blow fall.

That the Republicans of Massachusetts, in the administration of State affairs, recognizing no privileges of class, no antagonism between labor and capital, but deprecating any attempt to arbitrarily fetter either, whether on the part of employed or employer, will support such measures as shall develop the resources of labor and of capital alike, stimulating the one and diffusing the other into the channels of common prosperity; as also all measures that regard the promotion of temperance, education, good morals and the equal rights of all American citizens, irrespective of sex, the maintenance of order, the honest enforcement of the laws, rigid economy and retrenchment in every department of the Government of the Commonwealth and the reduction of taxation;

That the reduction of national expenditure during the last fiscal year by more than twelve millions of dollars, following the constant reduction during the whole period of the present administration, is a gratifying proof of the earnest endeavors of the Republican party, by economy, frugality and fidelity in the public service, to lighten the public burden;

That the President of the United States is entitled to the gratitude of the country for the independence, courage and good sense with which, in an urgent crisis of affairs, he has assumed the great responsibilities of his office and maintained the national honor and credit;

That the Republican party hails with exceeding joy the many evidences of reconciliation in spirit and in purpose, as well as of peace in fact, which have taken the place of disturbance in the restored States, and makes haste to testify its anxiety to meet reconciliation with confidence and every proof of peace with proof of affection and regard;

That we have no more earnest desire than that our brethren at the South, without distinction or exception of race or party, may enjoy to the fullest extent those inestimable blessings to which we owe all our prosperity—universal education and the security of personal rights under local self-government, without interference from abroad;

That the Republicans of Massachusetts welcome all auguries and evidences that the Centennial of American Independence will be celebrated by the complete restoration of fraternity, and they express the opinion that the time has come for the removal of all remaining political disabilities;

That sound reason, as well as the wise and unbroken usage of the Republic, illustrated by the example of Washington, require that the occupancy of the Chief Magistracy of the United States should not exceed a second term;

That the National Government is sacredly bound, in the interest of the common welfare, in good faith, in the light of all experience and history, to fulfill its promises by the speediest possible return to specie payment;

That an irredeemable currency is a national evil and, when it continues beyond the necessity of its creation, a national reproach;

That the demoralization of values caused by the inflation of the national currency, while it tends to place the earnings of labor, which depend on steadiness and uniformity in the measure of value, in the power of speculators in gold and credit, also involves the demoralization of public and private confidence, credit and expenditure; speculation, in place of thrift and the ultimate prosperity of trade and industry; the risk of increasing crime, and the whole train of evils which follow any departure from the homely virtue that keeps its word and pays as it goes; that while we gladly count among the most significant assurances of the good work of the Republican party, its regenerating influences upon our Democratic fellow-citizens, as shown in the bitter utterance of their late Convention in this hall, in their unreserved acceptance of the constitutional results of Republican statemanship and in their nomination to office of men trained in Republican teaching and service, we protest that it would be the height of imprudence to commit all that has been achieved for union, freedom and human rights to the keeping of a party which had no heart for the work and has no share in the glory.

THE NOMINATIONS.

On the first ballot Charles Francis Adams had 253 votes, George B. Loring 332 and Alexander H. Rice 451.

On the second ballot, Adams had 260, Loring 225 and Rice 497.

The result of the third ballot was as follows: Whole number 998; necessary to a choice 499; George B. Loring 99, Charles F. Adams 249, A. H. Rice 576. Rice's nomination was made unanimous.

Horatio G. Knight was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation; Treasurer, Charles Endicott; Auditor, Julius L. Clark; Attorney General, Charles R. Train; Secretary of State, Henry B. Pierce.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Failure of an Albany Iron Company.

ALBANY, September 29.—The Jagger Iron Company, whose blast works cost $561,000, is found in such condition as to produce fears that the stockholders have lost nearly all their entire investment. The heaviest creditors are Pennsylvania coal companies, and they are secured by mortgages on the property. An investigation of the affairs of the company is now going on.

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandise, at the Checkered Front.

ANOTHER CHAPTER.

Scmething Worse than Canal Contracts—Piollet's Effort to Swindle His Mother-in-Law and His Wife's Sister—A Little Bit of Family History now Being Ventilated in the Courts of Bradford County.

[From the Bradford Reporter of September 24.]

We last week incidentally mentioned the fact that the widow of the late Jesse Miller, of Harrisburg, one of the most prominent and influential Democratic politicians in the State at one time, had commenced suit against her son-in-law, V. E. Piollet, to compel him to pay over to herself and daughter their interest in certain property left by her husband, which she alleges is being fraudulently witheld by Piollet. This item was pronounced a political lie by Piollet and his friends. In self-vindication we give below the affidavit of Mrs. Miller as appears of record, and leave it to her numerous friends throughout the State to judge whether a man guilty of such transactions as she charges against Piollet would be a safe custodian of the public funds. A man who would defraud his own relatives would have no scruples in appropriating to his own use the money of the State.

I. Your oratrix complains and says that Jesse Miller, late of Harrisburg, died intestate, leaving Eliza Miller, his widow, and Anna E. Miller, your oratrix, his daughter, the plaintiffs, and Jane S. Piollet, his daughter intermarried with Victor E. Piollet, the defendants; and at the time of the death of said Jesse Miller he was the owner in fee of a farm in the township of Asylum, county of Bradford, containing about one hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less. That the said farm was sold to W. S. Grace by the widow and heirs and legal representatives of the said Jesse Miller, by deed dated October 1st, A. D. 1867, and recorded in Bradford county Deed Book No. 82, page 270, for consideration of five thousand dollars ($5,000), which sum of $5,000 being the purchase money for said farm was put in three judgment notes as follows: One note to Eliza Miller, widow of the said Jesse Miller, for $1,580 14, entered of record in Common Pleas of Bradford county, No. 498, December term, 1867, at the suit of Eliza Miller vs. W. S. Grace—said note dated October 1, 1837, payable April 1, A. D. 1876, interest payable semi-annually; one note to Jane S. Piollet, defendant, dated October 1, 1837, for $2,413 20, payable on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1876, interest payable semi-annually, entered of record in Common Pleas of Bradford county, No. 497, December term, 1867, at the suit of Jane S. Piollet vs. W. S. Grace; and one other note to Anna E. Miller, a daughter of the said Jesse Miller, dated October 1, 1867, for $888 65, payable 1st of April, A. D. 1876, interest payable semi-annually, entered of record in Common Pleas of Bradford county, No. 498, December term, 1867, at the suit of Anna E. Miller vs. W. S. Grace. The said notes, as well as the sale of said farm, and the amounts named in the respective notes before mentioned were all amicably adjusted and agreed upon at the time of the sale of the said farm and taking said notes, to wit: October 1, 1867; and that said notes were by an agreement and understanding of the plaintiffs and defendants placed in the hands of V. E. Piollet, the defendant, who was acting for and in behalf of your complainants, and that said notes were by him the said V. E. Piollet, specifically delivered of record as before stated, November 2d, 1867, thereby creating liens upon the said farm at one and the same time which liens were to be and remain for the mutual benefit of your complainants, as well as for said Jane S. Piollet, which was agreed to by the complainants and by the said defendants. The said farm was sold and ample security for the payment of the said notes, according to the terms of the same, as appears of record.

II. On the 9th of April, 1872, a nicable *Sci Fas* from W. S. Grace to revive judgments and continue liens of judgments before mentioned, to wit: Nos. 495, 497 and 498 December term, 1867—Eliza Miller vs. W. S. Grace, Jane S. Piollet vs. W. S. Grace and Anne E. Miller vs. W. S. Grace—were duly filed and entered of record in Common Pleas of Bradford county, which said *Sci Fas* your complainants caused to have been procured and caused to be entered of record by the said defendant, V. E. Piollet, acting as the agent or attorney for the complainants, as well as for Jane S. Piollet, his wife.

III. On the second of April, 1872, Piollet, the defendant, by V. E. Piollet, the other defendant, put in the office of the Prothonotary of said county a *praecipe* for *fi fa* to issue on No, 1,000, May term, A. D. 1872. Jane S. Piollet vs. W. S. Grace, being the revived judgment. Whereupon *fi fa* No. 303, May term, 1873, at the suit of Jane S. Piollet vs. W. S. Grace on No. 1,000, May term, 1872, was duly issued and placed in Sheriff's hands. Debt $2,513 20. April 2d, 1873, the Sheriff levies said execution on real estate—being the same land described in aforesaid deed, Oct. 1, 1837, from the widow and heirs of Jesse Miller, deceased, to the said W. S. Grace, and recorded in Deed Book No. 82, page 270, in Register's office, Bradford county. The Sheriff returns the *fi fa*.

That the land was sold to V. E. Piollet, May 1, 1873, for the sum of $2,500, and said V. E. Piollet directs the deed to be made to said Jane S. Piollet, $2,469 20. Received of J. M. Smith, Sheriff, May 1, 1873, twenty-four hundred, sixty-nine and 20-100 dollars by bid on within land to apply on the debt.

JANE PIOLLET.

By her attorney, V. E. Piollet.

Jane S. Piollet vs. W. S. Grace—J. M. Smith, Sheriff, to Jane S. Piollet. Deed recorded in Sheriff's Deed Book, Bradford county, No. 4, page 104, for the land described in *fi fa* No. 302, May term, 1873, being for the same land conveyed by deed from the widow and legal representatives of the late Jesse Miller to the said W. S. Grace.

IV. And your oratrix further showeth that from the time of the sale of the farm aforesaid, to wit: October 1, 1867, and the executing and receiving from W. S. Grace the aforesaid mentioned notes for the purchase money, to secure the widow and children of the said Jesse Miller, and up to the time of the sheriff sale on the judgments of Jane S. Piollet vs. W. S. Grace, to wit: May 1, 1873. Your complainants were not consulted or advised by the defendants or either of them, that they or either of them intended to make any sale or issue any execution against the said W. S. Grace to collect the purchase money or any portion of it from the said W. S. Grace, notwithstanding your complainants resided in a house belonging to the defendants, and within a short distance of the dwelling house of defendants, at the time of sheriff sale; and that your complainants did not hear of said sale until some time after the same had been sold at sheriff sale, and the Sheriff's deed for the farm in question made to the defendant, Jane S. Piollet, who up to the present time, so far as your complainants are informed and believe, still holds the legal title by virtue of said sheriff sale.

V. And your oratrix further shows that at the time of making said sale for said farm and taking the said notes as before mentioned, that they were acting under the directions and advice of the defendant, V. E. Piollet, in relation to the same as their agent or attorney to attend to the business for them, and in their place and stead to see that all things necessary to be done and attended to in the premises would be done for them and in their interest, by the said V. E. Piollet: that your oratrix gave no attention to said business, and relied wholly upon the said V. E. Piollet to act for them, which the said V. E. Piollet well knew and agreed to attend to the same, which fact was well known to the other defendant, Jane S. Piollet, who consented to the same, and the management of said claims of your complainants, being the notes and judgments before mentioned; together with W. S. Grace, as well as that of the defendant, Jane S. Piollet, were wholly in the charge and management of the said V. E. Piollet, who accepted the charge of the same, and your complainants relied upon him to keep the same secure, and to collect the same.

VI. Your oratrix complains that in consequence of the said V. E. Piollet acting as the agent or attorney of Jane S. Piollet, his wife, in issuing execution upon the judgment of the said J. S. Piollet and selling the said farm (sold by the widow and heirs of the late Jesse Miller to the said W. S. Grace) at sheriff sale, and becoming the purchaser for the same at less than one-half the purchase money and interest due said widow and heirs, and then directing the Sheriff to make his deed for said farm to Jane S. Piollet, who still holds the title (so far as known to your complainants), and receiving $2,469 20 to be indorsed upon the judgment she alone held against W. S. Grace. That in consequence of such sale your complainants may fail to reap the fruits of their judgment liens upon said land, or to have secured to your complainants a title to said land as cotenants with the said Jane S. Piollet according to their respective interests, represented by the judgments they each held against said land at the time of the sheriff sale. The said Jane S. Piollet and her said W. E. Piollet having refused, though often requested so to do, to either pay your complainants the amount of their respective liens against said land at the time of the sheriff sale, or to make over to your complainants any title or interest in said land in trust or otherwise for the security or payment of your complainants' just claims, although the present value of said farm as your complainants are informed and believe is worth three or four times the amount of the said purchase money, to secure the widow and children of the said Jesse Miller, and up to the time of the sheriff sale on the judgments of Jane S. Piollet vs. W. S. Grace, to wit: May 1, 1873. Your complainants were not consulted or advised by the defendants or either of them, that they or either of them intended to make any sale or issue any execution against the said W. S. Grace to collect the purchase money or any portion of it from the said W. S. Grace, notwithstanding your complainants resided in a house belonging to the defendants, and within a short distance of the dwelling house of defendants, at the time of sheriff sale; and that your complainants did not hear of said sale until some time after the same had been sold at sheriff sale, and the Sheriff's deed for the farm in question made to the defendant, Jane S. Piollet, who up to the present time, so far as your complainants are informed and believe, still holds the legal title by virtue of said sheriff sale.

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The Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

"Few die and none resign." JEFFERSON had his prophetic eye on PERSHING when he uttered that apothegm.

REPUBLICAN committee men, see that every voter of our party, in your respective districts, has his tax paid by next Saturday.

THERE is nothing more certain in the world than a Republican victory in Pennsylvania next November—if it is properly striven for.

CHICAGO is exceedingly anxious for a revival; and probably if Heaven had been entreated as much as MOODY it would have had one long ago.

REPUBLICANS, unless you have paid your taxes, within two years, you will lose your vote, if you don't pay your tax by Saturday next, October 2d.

THE popular uprising for old BILL ALLEN is on the increase. It generally manifests itself from five to ten minutes after he commences speaking. The populace uprise and light out.

EVERY one naturalized after Saturday, October 2d, will be unable to vote at the ensuing election. Let every one entitled to naturalization, attend to it this week, if he wants to vote.

PERSHING has not the virtue of resignation. How, then, will he be able to bear the adverse results of the election? He thinks, probably, it would be better to be resigned, *after* the election than before it.

THE *Post* deprecates the employment of strong terms by Republican papers in their references to the Democratic candidates; probably for the reason that the latter are too politically sick and infirm to bear up under them.

PIOLLET said in 1872 that he *knew* BUCKALEW was honest because he once tried, with $50,000 in his hands, to bribe him, and failed. The Democratic candidate for State Treasurer thus knows what it is to bribe as well as to be bribed.

A PROPOSITION is before the Texas Constitutional Convention forbidding judges, prosecuting attorneys and jurors from officiating while intoxicated. Texas is a spirited Democratic State, and we predict that the clause will be indignantly rejected.

IT HAS been definitely ascertained that the British wheat crop this year will provide for only 18,000,000 of the population, leaving 14,000,000 that must necessarily be supplied from other markets. If our farmers do not have their share in furnishing this supply it will be their own fault.

SUCH a wilderness of perplexity and uncertainty appears to environ the Democratic papers of this State with regard to their platform and candidates, that the line:

"Wandering for ever in endless mazes lost,"

illustrates their condition to perfection.

PERSHING is advocated, wherever that policy is thought good, as an inflationist; yet he has taken extra pains to dispel that illusion. In his letter of acceptance he says he is "opposed to inflation," and that he "adheres to the doctrine always held by the Democratic party that gold and silver constitute the true basis for a bank note circulation."

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, just submitted, there has been an increase of $1,275,369 in gross receipts and $1,576,424 in net earnings over 1874. The statement is also made that the road could double its present business without increasing its bonded debt. Now let it pay its obligations to the Government.

THE experiment of shipping peaches to England dipped in parafine resulted successfully. There seems no good reason why American fruit and nuts, and even green corn and sweet potatoes should not be successfully exported to that country during the proper season, and, once introduced and experimented upon, there would, unquestionably, always be an ample demand.

The new Constitution provides that "every voter who is twenty-two years of age, or upwards, shall have paid a State or county tax within two years—which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election.'

October second, let it be remembered, is the last day upon which taxes can be paid, to secure a vote at the coming election.

THE refusal of PERSHING to resign has angered the Philadelphia Democrats terribly, and they threaten to drive him off the ticket if he persists in holding on to his judicial office. We hope they will not succeed. We have got the range on the little duffer, now, and if they will only leave him alone we can pepper him with hot shot so fast that he will wish he was dead. It will be a shame to rob us of the ammunition his record furnishes.

MINERS have dug down deep into the earth in Southwest and South Missouri, and raised vast quantities of ores of lead, zinc, iron and copper, but the Northern section of the State has been esteemed valuable only because of the fertility of the soil. Within a few days, however, rich discoveries of gold have been made in Macon county, and many men of means are getting prepared to prospect and work the mines, and the lullaby sound of the gold rocker will soon be heard in that land.

THE total imports of New York last month, according to the returns just published, amounted to $31,534,492, against $33,043,056 for August, 1874. The total imports since the beginning of the year to the close of the month aggregated $220,906,020, being nearly thirty-four millions below the corresponding period of either of the last two years. The exports during the month, exclusive of specie, were $20,254,249. During the year they amounted to $166,218,386. New York receives about two-thirds of the foreign imports of the country, and ships about forty-five per cent. of the exports to foreign ports.

THE Bradford county record of VICTOR E. PIOLLET, which we publish to-day, reveals the man in his true colors. Read it carefully, and then say whether a man who tries to defraud his mother-in-law and sister-in-law is fit to be trusted with the custody of the State Treasury. The widow and the orphan have always been the objects of special care and protection; and the test of pure religion and undefiled is to be found in the spirit shown toward this deserving portion of the community. If the sworn statements of Mr. MILLER are true, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer cannot claim that spirit as one of his virtues. "He that it is unjust in little will be unjust also in much."

THE Wellsboro *Agitator*, commenting upon the boast of back-pay RANDALL that the reported Republican dissensions in Allegheny, Huntingdon and the Northern tier of counties, would give the Democrats a gain of 5,000 votes, reminds that chief of the back-pay plunderers that he made the same boast in 1872, and was wofully mistaken. The prediction was made in that year that thirty per cent. of the Republican vote of Tioga county would be given to GREELEY, and yet the county gave its usual Republican majority. As to the present condition of the Northern tier, the *Agitator* says:

"It is true that there is some dissension in the Northern tier; but it is among the old Democrats, some of whom are very thoroughly disgusted by the recent antics at Erie."

PERSHING AS A HARD MONEY MAN

Judge PERSHING is reported as saying to a serenading crowd in Pottsville the evening after he was nominated for Governor, "that he did not know by what authority the newspapers called him a hard money man."

They probably regarded his legislative record as sufficient authority. In 1863, when the bill was up in the House "relative to the payment of interest on the State Debt," which provided for the payment of the interest in gold coin, Mr. PERSHING said:

"It was the gentleman from Erie (Mr. Vincent) who this morning first declared that to pay the State indebtedness in anything else than gold and silver *would be tantamount to repudiation*. Of course he used that word in no offensive sense. *I fully agree with the gentleman from Erie in that respect.* I think that after our obligations have been incurred with an expectation of specie payment, we cannot, without subjecting ourselves to a charge of repudiation, pay them in currency [greenbacks] worth only fifty cents on the dollar.—*Legislative Record*, 1863, p. 82.

"But, if we should at this time refuse to meet our obligations, as we contracted to do, how soon will the credit of Pennsylvania suffer? How soon will our stocks go down in the market? How soon will the cry of 'repudiation' be raised against us in this land and all over Europe?"—*Ibid*, 83.

"I am willing that we shall make any sacrifice which may be demanded from our resources in order to meet faithfully our obligations. We cannot, at this time, disregard our solemn promise made in the act of 1840—*we cannot refuse to pay this interest in* GOLD."—*Ibid*, 83.

This was where Mr. PERSHING stood in 1863; and, when his party, in 1875, proposed to disregard our solemn promise made in 1869, and to pay both principal and interest of the national bonds in greenbacks, it was but natural to conclude from his legislative record, that he was a hard-money man still, and as much opposed to "repudiation" in 1875, as he was in 1863. The conclusion, it seems, was a mistake, and Mr. PERSHING now, in the teeth of the remarks we have quoted, stands upon the platform, and is now in favor of that "repudiation" which he so indignantly denounced in 1863.

But this is not all. In 1864, on the 29th of January, when a bill was up to *repeal* so much of the act of 1840 as required the interest on the State debt to be paid in coin, Mr. PERSHING said:

"But, sir, there is as it seems to me a constitutional objection to this measure and I desire to say a very few words on that part of the subject. If I am right in my understanding of the Constitution of the United States, that instrument interposes an insuperable barrier to the passage of this bill. Other gentlemen will, of course, judge for themselves. I know that an effort has been made to prove the issue of this legal tender money constitutional, by attaching a recondite meaning to particular phrases of the Constitution; but in my judgment, *the language of that instrument has been most grossly perverted in undertaking to prove the constitutionality of this legal tender bill*. I agree, at once, that the General Government has the right to issue that paper in the payment of its own debts, but nothing more."—*Legislative Record*, 1864, p. 142.

"I must say, that, if the construction put upon the Constitution of the United States by some gentlemen who argue this question, should be sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, *then I shall sit down in utter despair of ever being able to understand language when employed in our fundamental law*.—*Ibid*, 142.

"If Congress, in defiance of the Constitutional provisions to which I have referred, can make paper money a legal tender, why can they not make anything else a legal tender? Will any gentleman explain why Congress cannot do this, if they have the power claimed? And then you have a Congressional despotism."—*Ibid*, 143.

In the speech from which we have here quoted, he argues throughout that the State is bound, in honor and conscience, to pay its interest in gold and silver, just as he did in 1863; but we leave that part out, as unnecessary, and cite these extracts to show that, besides being a hard money man, then, and in favor of gold and silver as the only legal currency, he believed the issue of greenbacks by the General Government to be unconstitutional. Of that fact the extracts given are abundant proof.

If the greenbacks were unconstitutional in 1864, they are still so in 1875. The Constitution has not been changed since then, nor have the canons of interpretation been changed which he then applied to that instrument. That a man who despaired of ever being able to understand constitutional language, if the Supreme Court sustained the constitutionality of the issue of greenbacks, should now claim that he believes in the constitutionality of a further issue of them, is indeed marvelous and almost beyond comprehension.

THE St. Louis *Republican* observes that there is a singular spirit of distrust of anybody and everybody outside the limits of Southern States manifested by a great many people of that region, which is doing more to injure them than any other cause now operating against their interests. This is true, and the worst of it is the majority of the people of that section share in the foolish and baseless distrust. Thus every honest effort which the friends of the South in the North undertake to further its prosperity and develop its resources is surrounded with suspicion, misconstrued and misrepresented, until it finally fails for lack of co-operation from those whom it was designed to help. The complete rehabilitation of the South will never be effected until the Southern people learn to accord to Northern men who settle in their midst precisely that measure of toleration in affairs, social and political, which they demand from and grant to each other in matters pertaining to religion. It may be difficult for them to gaze with unruffled brow upon a believer in impartial liberty for all men; or to keep from shrieking "carpet-bagger" at a man who, having complied with all the requirements necessary to attain citizenship, presumes to hold office to the exclusion of one born in purple on their "sacred soil." The lesson must nevertheless be learned, and we are hopeful that in time the people of the whole South will profit to this extent, at least, by their long discipline in the school of adversity. When that day dawns—when the dignity of labor is recognized, and the opinions of all men are respected—sectional animosities will fade out among the things of the past.

THE New York *Bulletin* gathers from its exchanges evidences of a fair trade at the West, Northwest and South. Boston runs a little behind expectation, while Chicago is ahead of it, and St. Louis next to Chicago in the demand for goods. The *Bulletin* observes:

"The outlook is encouraging. The large jobbing houses in many cases are busily employed in the distributions of assorted stocks to the far interior, and the seasonable weather affords indications of a vigorous general trade ahead. Many responsible firms report a larger amount of sales during the current month thus far, and also for the two previous months, than for the corresponding period of last year. This, as regards the dry goods trade. Other branches of business, as shown from actual inquiry among them the other day, are, with here and there an exception, doing well; not making much money, but not going astern; neither are they looking distrustfully to the future."

The same paper, in another article, says:

"There are some indications, we are glad to say, of a turn for the better in the iron industries of the West and Southwest. Furnaces which have been out of blast for months, are now again blowing, though there is some trouble among them in consequence of the inadequate supply of the quality of coal necessary for their use. The Pennsylvania works in many cases are running on full time and, with heavy forces, particularly those engaged in the manufacture of rails, sheet iron and agricultural implements. This is a good sign. The nail manufactories of Ohio also report renewed activity. From other localities given to the manufacture of specialties, a like improvement is reported."

THE first Synodical Convention of the Reformed Episcopal Church is in session at Chicago. The *Inter-Ocean* explains the nature and objects of the convention. The constitution of the Reformed Church provides that any six contiguous parishes may call a convention, organize a synod, and choose a synodical bishop whose status in the synod shall be similar to that of a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in his diocese. At present the Reformed Church has but two bishops, CHENEY and CUMMINGS, both of whom are missionary bishops, whose jurisdiction is decided by the General Council. Bishop CHENEY has charge at present of the Northwest, while the remaining territory is under the care of Bishop CUMMINGS. The synodical principle corresponds to the primitive Christian method of a bishop for every city. Hence it is probable that as the Reformed Episcopal Church grows its number of bishops will increase, so that there will be many more, proportionally, than in the Protestant Episcopal Church. The synodical bishop is elected by the synodical convention, whose action to be binding must be approved by the General Council. The principal business of the convention is the adoption of a constitution. It is the intention to make it as simple as possible, to adopt no unnecessary canons, but to avoid all the unnecessary machinery of ecclesiastical bodies, and adapt it to the wants of the age.

THE narrow-guage steam railroad is the next logical step from the horse railroad, and it seems that the more they are studied the more favorably they are thought of. An important line is being projected from San Francisco into the interior of California, another line is being built in Ohio, another in Iowa, and another still from Kansas City through a portion of Missouri, which will probably, in the end, be extended along the river counties to St. Louis. From the *Republican* of that city we learn that there are no less than three of those roads already projected in St. Louis county, one of which is partially built and in such successful operation as to demonstrate the perfect adaptability of these roads to that suburban movement which is one of the modern features of all large cities in this country.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Cassius M. Clay is making a spectacle of himself in Ohio.

Another biggest hotel in the world is to be built. St. Louis speaks for it.

Buffalo has thus far drank 74,500 barrels of lager this summer, and is still aleing.

Valuable copper mines have lately been discovered in Randolph county, Alabama.

The auctioneer's hammer is making music in the halls of Jay Cooke's palace at Ogontz.

The London, Canada, Refiners' Oil Association has risen from its ashes and reorganized.

Facilus descensus. Ex-Governor Curtin has gone to meet Bill Allen. Ring down the curtain.

The ship-building industry in Canada is even more depressed than on this side of the border.

The mail service of the Union Pacific Railroad has increased during the year ten tons per day.

The *Cab and Omnibus News* is the handsom name of a new London periodical. Hope it won't drag.

The season being over, a summer hotel at Port Jervis has acted in at least a logical manner by burning down.

The agues of Kansas are proving too much for the Mennonites, and they are giving the State the shake.

Worcester, Mass., devotes the currency arising from taxes levied on dogs to the increase of her public library.

One of the soda lakes of the Laramie plains presents a crystallization five feet deep, over ninety acres of surface.

The game of the Democratic party in this canvass is a game of brag. The Republicans should make it a game of work.

The few people of Florida who have been saved over summer are beginning to bestir themselves as cool weather comes on.

Under the head of "Interesting and Useful," a Philadelphia paper record th drowning of two hundred pilgrims in India.

Tice gives notice that there will be terrible storms between the 9th and 22d of October, but he takes good care not to state where.

For the first time since 1824 the Congress of the United States of Mexico commenced its session on the 16th instant with two houses.

Snow fell on Mount Mansfield, Vermont, the other day, to the depth of six inches. That's snow kind of weather for this time of year.

The first instalment of the new postal cards, numbering over three millions, was received at the Postoffice Department yesterday.

The supply of burglars just now is so bountiful that every family may have one. They are not very handy to have in the house, though.

Several small coasting steamers are distributed over the prairies of Texas from six to eight miles inland. The dew will float 'em off, presently.

An immense ledge of isinglass has been found in the mountains on the Snake river, Idaho. It is one of the most valuable discoveries of the kind ever made.

For twenty years past there has not been such a luxuriant growth in the hop plantations of Kent and Sussex, England, as the farmers are now busily gathering.

One Potter, a New York *Herald* correspondent, has been jugged in Chicago for attempting to mould into primeval clay a baker's counter-girl. The law is handling him.

Do you know that as much saleratus as can be scooped up on a nickel, dissolved in a tablespoonful of vinegar, and taken every morning for nine mornings will cure chills? Try it.

The new Canadian postal law goes into effect to-morrow. By it all letters not prepaid will be sent to the dead letter office if insufficiently paid, the receiver pays double the original charge.

Good. The Baltimore School Board proposes to grant pensions to public school teachers who have served for thirty years or more, and by age have grown unable to further discharge their duties.

A chilly place. St. Louis medical authorities estimate that there are not less than twenty thousand people in that city who are shaking, and passing the shakes on to their neighbors on alternate days.

A mysterious stoppage of a train on a Southern railroad, the other day, without an order from the proper quarter, was found to proceed from a monkey in the baggage car getting loose and swinging on the bell rope.

Progressive journalism. A Madras, India, paper states that a drove of "rogue elephants" recently waylaid a British mail train, and tore open the letter bags. Probably in order to procure advance information of the intentions of the Home Government.

The United States District Court of Detroit holds as a rule applicable to vessels plying upon the lakes that lien holders should have the current season of navigation to enforce their security, and such reasonable time after the commencement of the next season as may be necessary to arrest the vessel.

Private Dalzell Not a Deserter.

CALDWELL, O., September 27, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Democratic organ of Noble county, the *Press*, last week published Private Dalzell, the Republican candidate for Representative, as a deserter from Company H, 116th Ohio Volunteers. Mr. Dalzell immediately wrote to the Adjutant General for a brief statement of his record, and received the following reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, September 23, 1875.

Mr. James M. Dalzell, Caldwell, O.:

DEAR SIR—I have to inform you that the records of Company H, 116th Ohio Volunteers, on file in this office, show you to have served *honorably* from date of enlistment to date of discharge, and *do not* report you as a *deserter* at any time.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

HURD & HOUGHTON, New York; The Riverside Press, Cambridge, are about to bring out a new edition of a book which has a special interest at this time, and is likely, from its intrinsic excellence, to take rank among the standard books. "The Letters of Mrs. John Adams to her Husband, Written During the War of the Revolution," is a book which has been several times called back into circulation since it was first issued, and always with increasing interest. This time it is to be made still more worthy of notice. Mr. Charles Francis Adams has prepared "Familiar Letters of John Adams, and his wife, Abigail Adams, During the Revolution, with a Memoir of Mrs. Adams," and in this has brought out the whole correspondence, introducing many valuable letters not before published, and enriching the volume with notes. It is not too much to say that no one book in our literature contains so good a view of the period, socially and familiarly. The book will unquestionably be in great demand.

A VERY ingenious device has been invented by Dr. J. M. Toner, of Washington, for the better finding of small places upon the map. Every one knows how bewildering it is to one unacquainted with the topography of a great State like Pennsylvania, say, or Ohio, who undertakes to find a certain county. Dr. Toner has met this difficulty by the invention of a system of points perfectly intelligible at a glance, and capable of being applied to any list of town or county names. The system has been introduced into the "United States Official Postal Guide," published by Hurd & Houghton, and will appear in the October number, adding to the excellencies of a work already well known for its accuracy and fullness of information.

King Kalakaua is sick, and because a school of red fish came into the Bay of Honolulu lately, the superstitious natives believe that their King must die.

TRAGIC DEATHS OF A BRIDE AND GROOM.

A Double Marriage Followed by a Double Funeral—The Killing of a Wife and the Suicide of a Husband.

ROSEVILLE, PA., September 26.—About five years ago William Russell, a farmer, living a few miles from this village, was left a widower with one child by the accidental death of his wife and second child, they being thrown from a wagon by a runaway horse. The care of the farmer's house then devolved upon his daughter Harriet, aged sixteen years. A girl named Mary Stokes, about the same age, was employed to aid in the household work. This girl lived in the house about eighteen months, when Miss Russell discovered that her father was paying the attention of a lover to the girl, and that a close intimacy existed between them. Naturally shocked and indignant at this, the farmer's daughter dismissed the Stokes girl from her situation in the family. When Russell learned of this proceeding he immediately brought the girl back, and told his daughter that she was to remain there as long as she chose. The daughter thereupon left the house and went to sewing in the neighborhood. The affair created great scandal in the rural social circles. Mary Stokes finally left Russell's and returned home. A few days afterward Miss Russell resumed her old position in her father's house, and the scandal soon ceased to be the subject of gossip.

MISS RUSSELL'S LOVER.

Living in this village was a highly respected young carpenter named Horton Hurst. His father owned a farm adjoining that of the Russells. Some years ago a difficulty arose between the two farmers about the proper location of a line fence. A long, bitter and expensive lawsuit followed. Farmer Hurst was finally successful in the suit, and died two years ago. Russell hated the name of Hurst, and when, some three years since, he made the discovery that his daughter and the son of his old enemy had formed an attachment for each other, and were actually engaged to be married, he threatened to disown Harriet if she did not at once renounce the idea of wedding young Hurst. She made the sacrifice in obedience to her parent. When she left home on account of the difference with her father and Mary Stokes, she and her old lover met again, and renewed the vows that had been broken. This did not come to the ears of the father until some months after her return home. He then reiterated his displeasure at her choice, and declared that she should never take the name of Hurst so long as he lived.

THE TWO WEDDINGS.

About three months ago Russell astounded his daughter by telling her that he intended to soon marry the girl Mary Stokes, and bring her back to the farm house. Harriet was firm in her opposition to the old man's folly, as she termed it, and assured him that when he brought his wife home he would find his daughter gone from the house, never to return.

The early part of last week Russell made known to his daughter that he was to be married on the following Friday. She made no reply, but went to work at once in perfecting arrangements that had been pending between herself and Hurst for some weeks, in view of the marriage of her father. Friday morning the old farmer, first telling Harriet that he would return with his wife in the afternoon, drove away toward the home of Mary Stokes. The daughter placed the house in readiness for the return of her father, and about noon started for Roseville. She left behind her, on the bureau in her room, the following letter addressed to her father:

DEAR FATHER—I have always tried to be a dutiful daughter to you, but the act you intend to do to-day is more than I can submit to, as I have more than once told you. You choose a companion above me. I hope she will be as true to you as I have been, and that you will both be very happy. Do not think I am writing this with a light heart, although in leaving the house of my childhood I go to find a home with one I dearly love and whose wife I expect to be in a few hours. God bless you, father, and good-by.

Your once loved daughter HATTIE.

Upon reaching the village Miss Russell was met by Horton Hurst. They proceeded to the house of Mrs. William Filley, a sister of Hurst's, and about three o'clock in the afternoon were married by the Rev. Mr. Young of the Methodist Church. Afterward they went in company with Mrs. Filley and a young gentleman, a friend of Hurst's, to the village tavern, where it had been arranged to take dinner. They were nearly through the repast, which had been very little like a wedding feast, when the door of the dining room was burst in, and farmer Russell, pale with rage, and a singular glitter in his eye, sprang into the apartment. His daughter arose instantly, and ran toward him with outstretched arms, but he threw her aside and sprang upon her husband.

THE TRAGEDY.

"You d——d scoundrel!" he exclaimed, "you set my daughter up to leave her home!"

He grasped Hurst by the throat, but the young man threw him off and commenced backing toward the door. Russell seized a knife from the table and getting between Hurst and the door attempted to stab the young man. Hurst received a gash in the arm and seeing that the old man was bent on murder, drew a revolver and warned him to stand back. Russell did not heed the warning, and continued to make deadly lunges with the knife. Hurst received many of these in his arm and shoulders. Hurst's sister escaped from the room during the melee, and the young men present seemed to be paralyzed with fear, and at last Hurst pushed his assailant back from him and leveled the pistol at him. His wife at this instant sprang between the men just as her husband's pistol was discharged. The ball entered her brain, and she fell to the floor and expired without saying a word. The report of the pistol brought a number of persons into the room. Hurst had fallen on his knees beside his wife's body, and after several times frantically appealing to her in vain to look up and speak to him, he rose to his feet, and before a hand could be extended to prevent him, shot himself through the head, and he fell dead by the side of his wife. Russell seemed stricken dumb by the fearful scene, and was led from the room like a child.

As soon as the excitement that followed the news of the tragedy could be somewhat allayed the bodies of the young married couple were removed to the residence of Mrs. Filley, followed by hundreds of people. In the evening an inquest was held by James Powell, Justice of the Peace. Russell was arrested and held in $2,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. A verdict that Mrs. Harriet R. Hurst met her death by the accidental discharge of a pistol, and that Horton Hurst came to his death by his own hand while temporarily insane, was rendered.

INFAMOUS!

Judge Pershing's Home Organ on Mr. Lincoln.

The following is from the Johnstown *Democrat*, of November 2, 1864, Mr. Pershing's home organ, for which he was an editorial writer:

THE WIDOW-MAKER! OR THE BLOODY KING OF THE EBONY CROWN. HE ISSUES ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

At the request of a large number of persons, we republish our cut of the Ebony Crown, and place it at the head of an article on a proclamation issued by this usurper and tyrant, setting apart the last Thursday in November as a day of humiliation and prayer.

As for humiliation, the nation has had enough of it.

It has had the Widow-Maker for President since the fourth of March, 1861.

The Constitution has been violated.

The laws have been trampled on.

Liberty has been banished, no one knows whither.

The Union has been torn asunder.

Peace and Union have been denied, unless accompanied with the abandonment of slavery.

White soldiers have been sacrificed because the rebels would not place the negroes on an equality with them.

Our flag has lost the respect of the nations of the earth.

The American name has become a hissing and by-word among the people.

A crowned head has been introduced on the American continent.

The seat once honored by such men as Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, has been disgraced by a smutty joker and vulgar blackguard.

Living has become dear and death cheap.

The golden bowl has been broken, and the mourners are going about the streets.

The houses of worship have been turned into political club rooms.

Ministers of the gospel have become libertines and political mountebanks.

And the hundredth part is not told. GREAT God! have we not had humiliation enough?

What shall we pray for?

Shall it be for a perpetuation of the widow-maker's reign?

For more empty chairs?

More vacant hearth-stones?

More hapless widows?

More friendless orphans?

More corrupt office holders?

More taxation and stamps?

More political preachers?

More conscriptions and death?

More tyranny and despotism?

More green graves?

More sorrow and destitution?

No patriot and Christian can return thanks for the widow-maker or the feast of sorrow he has given us; nor will any such pray for the continuation of the things he has bestowed upon us.

Abolitionism may be thankful that a just God has not blasted them as he did the hosts of Senacherib. And they may consistently pray for a continuance of the scourge sent upon this nation, and for an enlargement of Pandemonium that they may be accommodated when called hence.

Toledo has a justice of the peace who denies the rotary motion of the earth, and declares that the sun travels around it every twenty-four hours. He only fines the lawyers ten dollars apiece for calling him a d—d old fool, which the Toledo bar think quite considerate.

IRON AND COPPER.

Shipments from the Lake Superior Region Since the Opening of Navigation.

[From the Marquette Mining Journal.]

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from this port up to and including Wednesday, September 22, 1875:

IRON ORE.

Mine.	Tons.	Mine.	Tons.
Cleveland	96,083	New York	20,997
Lake Superior	67,430	Rolling Mill	9,357
Champion	40,342	McComber	4,261
Washington	9,641	Edwards	4,008
Republic	97,871	Pittsburgh and Lake Angeline	2,820
Keystone	530		
Kloman	7,955		
Total			390,957

PIG IRON.

Michigan Iron Co	2,935	Pacific rolling mill	8,150
Morgan Furnace	4,600		
Bancroft Furn	3,834	Marquette and Carp Furnace	71
Pioneer	3,905	Pacific rolling mill (muck bar)	140
Marquette and			
Total			23,635

ESCANABA.

The following table shows the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from the port of Escanaba for the season, up to and including Wednesday, September 22, 1875:

Mine.	Tons.	Mine.	Tons.
Jackson	41,948	Iron Mountain	1,102
New York	22,183	Saginaw	40,301
Cleveland	2,140	Superior	7,629
Angeline	19,676	South Side Jackson	2,389
Barnum	27,558		
Foster	922	Angeline, soft	1,036
Rolling Mill	7,347	Salisbury	2,451
Excelsior	1,326	Winthrop	1,632
Champion	301	Goodrich	1,718
Total			182,279

PIG IRON.

Pioneer	6,080	Iron Cliffs	200
Deer Lake	3,360		
Total			12,580

L'ANSE.

The following shows the amount, in gross tons, of ore shipments from the port of L'Anse for this season, up to Wednesday, September 22:

Mine.	Tons.	Mine.	Tons.
Spurr Mountain	20,086	Keystone	704
Michigamme	31,710		
Total			52,500

GRAND ISLAND.

The following are the shipments, in gross tons, from the Grand Island furnaces this season up to September 22, 1875:

Bay Furnace	6,322	Munising Fur'ce	2,752
Total			9,074

THE DISTRICT.

The following table will show the total shipments, in gross tons, from the Lake Superior iron district for the season of 1875, up to September 22, and those for a corresponding period last year:

IRON ORE.

	1874.	1875.
From Marquette	353,088	366,967
From Escanaba	209,869	180,279
From L'Anse	70,466	52,500
Total	633,973	601,746

PIG IRON.

From Marquette	19,501	23,635
From Escanaba	9,515	12,580
From Grand Island	8,378	9,074
Total	37,282	45,289

COPPER.

The following shows the gross shipments of copper from Portage Lake since the opening of navigation:

REFINED COPPER.

	Tons.	Lbs
Calumet and Hecla	5,774	58
Osceola	310	1,174
Atlantic	140	1,967
Allouez	112	1,953
Franklin	186	979
Pewabic	92	422
Isle Royale	28	506
Central	231	1,058
R. Uren	6	
Houghton	8	1,848
S. & D. T. Co	2	225
Houghton Tributte Co	5	488
Total	6,849	329

MINERAL.

Quincy	1,380	123
Atlantic	441	1,815
Quincy Tributte Co	6	1,285

—*Northwestern Journal.*

PERSONAL.

Disraeli is courting the Countess of Chesterfield, and it is supposed that the marriage will take place before Parliament meets again. She is a very good matchie. The lady is fair, fat and sixty-five, but enough her intended lord's junior to keep him in good order.

Flood, the great California millionaire, "to whom the Bank of California applied for a loan of ten million dollars to tide over the emergency which swamped it," is the same James C. Flood who some thirty years ago served an apprenticeship in a wheelwright shop near Brooklyn, New York.

A story is current that Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., the New York *Ledger* novelist, was discovered dead drunk at the Eastern Depot in Boston, recently, and taken to the police station, where it was found that he had been robbed of a large sum of money. The story is probably untrue. Mr. Cobb has the reputation, at least, of being a strong temperance man.

And now the spirits are meddling with the will of the late James B. Taylor, of New York, whose widow employed Rufus S. Andrews to sustain the will against the attacks of Kate B. Howard, Mr. Taylor's granddaughter. Mrs. Taylor finally became dissatisfied with Mr. Andrews and has requested the court to turn the case over to other attorneys. Mr. Andrews gives as a reason why he paid no heed to Mrs. Taylor's suggestions in the conduct of the case because she is in the habit of consulting with the alleged spirits of James T. Brady, Judge Edmonds, John Van Buren, and of "Jim," her husband.

An expressman named Queal, of Oswego, went out sailing with two friends last June, who returned wet and bedraggled, Queal having been drowned when the boat capsized. Queal's wife, whom he had recently married, was plunged in terrible grief. Queal had six hundred dollars with him when the express company's money, which he would have paid over next day according to custom. The Hartford Accident Insurance Company owed his wife $3,000 on a policy which he had taken out just before his death and had agreed to pay it over on the 22d of August. On the 16th of August a merchant of Oswego saw Queal sitting at dinner at the Carthage Hotel, disguised. He had him arrested and taken to Oswego, and now that $3,000 is not forthcoming, and wife and husband both languish in jail.

Malaria-Breeding Floods.

The recent tremendous freshets which have flooded some of the most fertile low lands of the United States have not only caused widespread ruin and disaster, but have, as might have been expected, been followed by an unprecedented outcrop of fever and ague, bilious remittents and other diseases of a malarial type. The sun's rays, acting upon the saturated vegetation and lands poor left by the retiring waters, have exhaled a far-reaching miasma, which is pregnant with disease. The most reliable safeguard against it is found to be Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the present demand for which, more particularly in the West and Southwest, where the floods have been most severe, exceeds any which has existed in the past, proving it the most national remedy and preventive of malaria has always been. Never has it been put to such a crucial test, or its claims more conspicuously vindicated.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
W. C. BYERS'
Great Drug and Fancy Goods Depot,
Corner Penn Av. and Sixth St.,
And secure the bargains which he is now offering in the several departments.
The Finest Goods, Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices ever offered in Pittsburgh. No trouble to show goods.

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
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Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 29, 1875.

EX-Secretary McCulloch, in his last financial letter to the New York *Tribune*, takes up the subject of the national banking system, and the proposition made in certain political quarters to abolish the national bank notes, putting legal tenders in their place. After discussing the general subject of banks of issue, and pointing out the defects and benefits of the old State banks, he says:

The national banking system was one of the compensations for the war, and if its distinguished author had rendered no other service to his country, he would, by having devised it, have been entitled to the lasting gratitude of his countrymen. It is this system, so beneficial to the whole country, and so indispensable to the newer portion of it, that some politicians are endeavoring to overthrow with the intention of supplying the place of the bank notes, which are to be retired, by a further issue of legal tender notes, which further issue would postpone indefinitely a return to specie, centralize the entire money power of the country in the federal government, and inconceivably aggravate the evils which now afflict us.

Our banking system is thoroughly interwoven with all our peculiary interests. It could not be overthrown without the most disastrous consequences. Its destruction would not only put a stop to bank discounts, but it would be necessitate the collection of many millions of debts due to the banks. It would create a financial revolution which the country is in no condition to bear. I know it may be contended that the opposition to banks means only opposition to them as banks of issue—that to deprive them of the privilege of issuing notes by no means involves the necessity of their ceasing to continue in existence as banks of deposit and discount. It may be true that if the banks were compelled to call in their circulation, some of them would go on with the business of receiving deposits and discounting bills; but I apprehend that a large majority would go into liquidation. If they did not, what would the people gain by the change? Are the legal-tender notes any safer than bank notes which are secured by United States bonds with 10 per cent. margin, and by the capital of the banks and the personal liability of their stockholders? Would the banks, as banks of deposit and discount, be more liberal in their dealings with their customers or in their rates of interest? Would they be any less liable to the charge of being monopolists and extortioners than they now are? What the West especially needs is a large circulation. Would it have this local circulation if greenbacks became a substitute for bank notes? I predict, if this experiment is ever tried, that before a year passes there will be in all the Western and Southern States an outcry against the greenback system, and a demand for the restoration of the system which is now so vehemently denounced. The financial history of the United States shows that the people of the United States want both banks and banks of issue. If the national banking system, which affords a circulation of uniform value and unquestionable security, is to be discontinued, another system must be devised to take its place. What shall it be? Has any substitute for it been proposed? Would it not be wise and prudent for us to present a better system, or to improve the one we have, until a better one is proposed?

The present system is, as I have remarked, manifestly superior to the one it superseded. It affords the people uniform and safe circulation which they had long desired. It is in no proper sence a monopoly. It is in this respect free from the objection which were raised against the old United States Bank. It is substantially a free banking system, eminently adapted to our republican institutions. As far as I can judge, it has so far worked well. Let us have a proposition for an improved system before we lay our destructive hands upon it.

The general argument by which the anti-bank politicians bolster up their case is that of the saving which, it is claimed, would result by supplanting the bank circulation with legal tenders and the retirement of the bonds upon which the former is based. At the first sight, the argument seems a strong one, as it necessitates no inflation of volume in the currency, and the bonds held to secure circulation amount to $375,000,000 on which the interest is about $20,000,000. But a more careful examination of the account between the national banks and the nation gives it another phase. The bank circulation is $350,000,000, which it is proposed to supplant with legal tenders. But the national bank system which this plan would abolish requires the holding as reserve of $214,000,000 of legal tenders, which would be set free in that event. Suppose, then, that the banks were abolished, the additional amount of legal tenders that could be issued without inflating the volume of currency would be only $104,000,000. Supposing also that such an action on the part of the Government would not affect the price of gold, and the premium maintained where it now is, the additional amount of currency would retire $88,400,000 of gold bonds, and would make an annual saving of $5,304,000 of interest.

On the other side of the account it is well understood by the mercantile classes of the country, that the rates of interest charged by national banks are less than those charged by private bankers and State banking institutions. The exact figures vary as widely as the differences in locality, and condition of the loan market. In the present quiet the distinction is less marked than when money was more active. It is, however, safe to estimate that the national banks during the period of their existence have loaned their funds at an average of two per cent. less than the rate charged for loans outside of the national banking system. It is not necessary at present to go into an examination of the reason for that state of things. The fact is sufficient, and is, we believe, generally acknowledged by all who are in a position to judge. To return to our hypothetical case then, if the national banks were abolished, the amount of interest which the business classes would have to pay would be increased $19,350,000—a tolerable offset to the $5,304,000 on the other side of the account.

But this is by no means all. The liquidation of the national banks would, of course, require the simultaneous payment by the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the sum of $368,000,000 of bank loans, a greater amount than the entire currency of the country. This contraction of credits would be a severer strain on the interests of the country than any other financial policy could possibly create. The importance of bank credits in business transactions is not fully appreciated in the present political discussion. The more important business transactions of the country are carried on without any material aid from the currency, but by means of bank credits. The expansion of those credits had far more to do with the creation of the flush times of 1870-73 than the volume of the currency had, and the immediate source of the gravest evils caused in the fall of 1873, was the sudden contraction of bank credits, produced by suspensions of insolvent banks, and the united course of panic-stricken but solvent bankers in calling in their loans. It is not too much to say that the result of calling in at one time the whole or any considerable part of the national bank loans would be the complete and irreparable ruin of nine-tenths of the business of the nation. If any contraction is to be feared, it is a contraction of credits, caused by the abolition of the national banks.

While there are many respects in which the national banking system could be amended, we do not hesitate to pronounce it the best that has been recorded in the financial history of the world. The view taken above of the mere saving in dollars and cents of interest, is a comparatively narrow one. The stability, and yet thorough freedom to the public which the provisions of the bank act secure, make the benefits of this system almost beyond calculation, not only with regard to the circulation, but with regard to all the banking operations of the system. It is safe to say that had all the banking operations of the country been conducted under those provisions, the panic of 1873 would never have taken place, for the inflation of credits which must precede such a crash could not then have existed. And now it is not too much to say that it is for the interest of the people to make it easy and desirable for capital to come into the national bank system. Numbers of discount and deposit can take its place. The financial policy of the Government may be open to criticism, and the attitude of leading national bankers on prominent political questions may be opposed to the best interests of the country, but any attack upon the existence of the banks is an attack upon the prosperity and stability of the business of the nation.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 29, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	116⅛	116⅛	117	117¼	117⅛	117¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123					
5-20's, 1865	119¾					
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾					
5-20's, 1867, new	119¾					
5-20's, 1867, registered	119¾					
5-20's, 1867	120¾					
10-40's, coupon	121¼					
10-40's, registered	116½					
Currency 6's	124					
New 5's, registered	118					
Western Union Tel	76½	77	76½	76⅞	77	77⅛
Quicksilver	15					
Pacific Mail	36½	36⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	36⅞
Panama	134	132				
Adams Express	93					
Wells, Fargo Exp	102					
American Express	56					
United States Express	44					
N. Y. Central	102					
Erie	16⅞	16⅞		16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
Michigan Central	50	50⅛		50		
Michigan Southern	84½	85	84¾	84¾	85	85
Illinois Central	97½			96½		
Cleveland & Pitts	90½			90½		
Chicago & Northw'n	39½			39⅝		
Do. preferred	64			64		
Rock Island		109	109¼		109	

Opened at 117¼, after selling at 116⅞@117⅜. Rates paid for borrowing were 3-64, 1-16, 1-32, 3-32 and 3-64 per cent. per diem.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds steady, with the principal business in Pacific issues. Northwestern and Ohio and Mississippi consolidated. State bonds quiet. Stocks opened strong and higher with a general advance in prices. The improvement ranged from ½@3¾ per cent. as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday. The extreme advance was in Michigan Central, which rose to 57¾. Pacific Mail advanced from 36⅞ to 38. Western Union from 76⅝ to 78¾. Lakes Shore from 57¾ to 58¾. Northwestern from 39⅝ to 40. St. Paul from 34¾ to 34⅝. Ohio and Mississippi from 16¾ to 17¾. Wabash from 6¾ to 7⅞. Hannibal & St. Joseph from 19 to 19¾ and Missouri Pacific from 45¾ to 46¾. The advance in other shares was from ½@2¾ per cent. At second call there was a reaction of from ¼@1 per cent. from the highest point, Pacific Mail declining to 37, Western Union to 76¾, Northwestern to 39⅞, Lake Shore to 56¾, and St. Paul to 34¾. The advance in gold and decline in stocks were caused by rumors about the failures of corporations and individuals, all of which proved to be without foundation. Stocks during the last hour of business were active and firmer with a recovery of from ½@¾ per cent from the decline occasioned by rumors of failures. At the close there was a slight reaction, but final quotations were nearly all higher than those of last night.

Vice President Scott, of Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to-day submitted a statement to the directors. The earnings for July show net profits of $89,291 and those of August $114,227, making total net earnings for two months of $203,531, an increase of $147,299 over the corresponding months of the last year. The president, it is said, will show that from March 1, 1875, to the present time there has been a net reduction in liabilities of $1,467,254, and also that the present indebtedness and assets are very evenly balanced.

Transactions at the Stock Exchange 253,000 shares, of which 109,000 were Pacific Mail, 38,000 Western Union, 15,000 Northwestern common, 3,000 St. Paul common, 9,000 Erie, 74,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 4,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	75⅞	St. Paul	34½
Pacific Mail	36⅞	Do preferred	63½
Adams Express	101	Wabash	6¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	78	Do preferred	9⅝
American Ex	56	Fort Wayne	98
United States Ex	42½	Terre Haute	6
New York Central	102⅛	Do preferred	15
Erie	16⅝	Chicago & Alton	97
Do preferred	34	Do preferred	102
Michigan Central	139¾	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Do preferred	130¾	C. C. & I. C	4
Mich. Central	50¼	Burling'n & Q'cy	111¾
Lake Shore	57½	Illinois Central	97
Cleveland & Pitts	90½	Delaware & Lack	122
Northwestern	39⅞	Manhattan Elevated	33½
Do preferred	63½	Union Pac. stock	69¼
N. J. Central	110¼	Central Pac. bds	106¾
Rock Island	109¾	Union Pac. bds	104¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U.S. coupons, 1881	123¼	5-20's, 1868	121¼
5-20's, 1864	119¾	New 5's	118¾
5-20's, 1865, reg	119¾	10-40's	115
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	10-40's coupons	117¼
5-20's, 1867	119¾	Currency 6's	125

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	51	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	49¾	Missouri 6's	101¾
Virginia, new	40		

LONDON, September 29.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £166,000. Consols at 11 A.M., United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 107⅝; 10-40's, 104¾; new 5's, 104⅝. Railroad securities—New York Central 92; Erie 15¾; Illinois 96.

PARIS, September 29.—Rentes 65 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 29.—United States bonds—New fives, 99¾.

NEW ORLEANS, September 29.—Gold 116¾. Sight par. Sterling—Commercial 553@554; bank 558.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 30, 1875.

There was an active trade in the leading merchandise circles to-day and it seems probable that the month will close upon a satisfactory business. In the wholesale dry goods and shoes, hardware and kindred branches of trade the amount of business done during the month of September considerably exceeds that of the same month last year. The grain trade has perhaps been less satisfactory in comparison with September, 1874, while other branches of the breadstuffs and produce business will compare very favorably in prosperity.

There were few changes of marked importance in the markets to-day, values being generally steady. There was a slightly firmer feeling in wheat, while corn and oats were rather easy. Flour was offered at additional firmness in the trade for round lots while jobbing prices were steady and unchanged. Hay was easy but quotably unchanged. In country produce, there was a rather dull and slow trade at unchanged prices. Groceries were steady and active; we note advanced prices on No. 2 mackerel, and a decline on white fish and Labrador split herrings. Provisions were active, with a reduction of ¼c on Lonsdale and Fruit of Loom cambrics. Wool shows more activity, there being a rather better buying movement, but no change in prices. Hardware, lumber, glass and grass ware, and general merchandise are doing a moderate business at steady prices.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	820	Apples, bbls	1,542
Cheese, boxs	225	Corn, bus	692
Wheat, bus	3,402	Barley, bus	1,800
Oats, bus	12,931	Butter, pkgs	29
Bacon, tcs	10	Potatoes, bus	1,858
Hay, bales	285	Rye, bus	800

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,145	4,122	10,267
Apples, bbls	1,629	4,234	5,863
Cheese, boxs	1,671	1,092	2,763
Corn, bus	6,173	2,692	8,865
Wheat, bus	14,564	18,892	33,456
Barley, bus	6,750	6,410	13,160
Rye, bus	1,797	2,000	3,797
Oats, bus	24,945	26,961	51,906
Butter, pkgs	191	246	437
Bacon, pcs	9,280	525	9,805
Bacon, tcs	993	226	1,219
Potatoes, bus	2,156	10,882	13,038
Hay, bales	2,104	2,941	5,045

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. In small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain trade was rather quiet to-day with moderately liberal aggregate receipts, and buyers purchasing only to supply imperative wants on account of the unsettled condition of prices. Wheat was somewhat firmer though perhaps not quotably higher. Receipts are liberal, having been 18,182 bushels for fifth past week, against 14,564 bushels the previous week. We noted business including 1 car new Michigan white wheat at $1 43; 1 car spring wheat at $1 35. We now quote: No. 1 wheat $1 55@1 58 per bushel for white; $1 51@1 54 for amber; $1 47@1 50 for red winter; prime spring wheat $1 30@1 35; damaged $1 00@1 15. Corn was easy under the influence of the lower prices in the West which are relatively below those ruling here. The supply in the market is not large and receipts are light, being only 2,692 bushels for the week past, and 6,173 bushels the preceding week, which sustained prices. We learned of sales of 5 cars ear corn at 74c; 5 cars shelled at 73c. We quote shelled at 72@73c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 70@71c for high mixed; 69@70c for low-mixed; ear corn 74@75c ₱ bushel for prime yellow on track; 72@73c for mixed. Oats were in large supply and rather easier, the tendency being toward lower prices. Receipts for the week were 26,961 bushels, against 24,945 bushels the previous week. We heard of business to the extent of 1 car Ohio white oats at 37½c and 1 car do on track at 38c. We quote mixed in elevator at 34½c. We quote Western white at 36@37c per bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do 44@45c; dark to light mixed 42@44c. Barley was quiet and easy, with receipts of 6,410 bushels. We heard a sale of 1 car No. 2 Wisconsin at $1 15. We quote at $1 15 per bushel for No. 2 spring; $1 00@1 05 for sound grain slightly off color; $1 20@1 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio fall. Rye is easy at 75@76c per bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 3@5c above quotations. We received receipts for the past week are still below the average, being only 4,122 bushels for the week. There is a little stronger feeling in the market, but still well known grades, while jobbing prices are unchanged. We learned of sales of 500 barrels Minnesota family at $6 25. We now quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 50; red wheat flour $7 25; in sacks 50c ₱ bbl. Buying only 4,122 bushels of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady and firm at the following prices: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour, $8 50@$9 25; well known brands of family flour $7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 00. Minnesota is spring wheat flour is active at $7 00@7 25; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; self raising flour, in 6 ₱ bushel packages, $3 50; dozen packages; corn meal 95c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ₱ bbl; kegs $5 00; Rye flour $5 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY—There is a rather dull and weak market with receipts of 2,941 bales during the week. We heard a sale of 1 car prime timothy at $21 00; 1 car inferior hay at $16 00. We quote prime No. 1 timothy on track at $21 00@22 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $19 00@20 00. Mixed upland prairie $17 00@18 00. Sales from store were at prices as follows: Cut hay is quoted at $25 00 ₱ ton in car lots on track; jobbing from store at $27 00. Loose hay has been sold on the street in a jobbing way at $16 00@17 00. Straw sold at $12 00@14 00 per ton.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 20 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45 @1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is liberal, receipts having been 4,383 barrels for the week ending to-day. Prices continue easy but quotably unchanged. We quote choice eating apples at $3 50@4 00 ₱ barrel; large cooking $3 50 @4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

EGGS—Quotations are nominal at $2 10@2 15 for prime virgins.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote new buckwheat flour at $10 00 per barrel.

BUTTER—The market continues steady, with a good demand and firm prices for the choice to fancy grades, while medium and low grades are rather easy. The receipts by rail during the past week amounted to 246 packages. We quote extra creamery rolls at 38@39c; do prints 40c. Prime to choice dairy was steady at 30@32c; fair to good, 26@28c; common to fair 18@24c. The New York market is reported steady. The *Bulletin* says: "Fresh flavored Western has sold from 28c for fine fresh-flavored tubs down to 23c for good factory of late make, but stock worth less than about 26c had accumulated somewhat. Medium grades early-made Western have been offered more freely and on easy terms, rates ranging from 19c for the best down to 17c; and at these figures sellers were enabled to get rid of a fair amount of stock. Some were taken on home account, but both German and English shippers ventured to handle a few parcels, previous experiments at the same rate having paid a commission. The foreign movement, however, is a continuous one, as Canada has been sending large amounts of butter abroad. In the common grades there has been some trade both with bakers and exporters at prices ranging from 16c for good colored stock down to 12@13c for white but otherwise fairish quality."

CRANBERRIES—Are quoted steady at $11 00 per barrel.

CHEESE—The market is steady and active. Receipts continue in liberal volume, having been 1,092 boxes for the week. We now quote 15@12½c ₱ lb for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 13c; Switzer 16@18c. Lumber 1½@2c.

The *Bulletin* says of the New York market: "Cheese has undergone a radical change on values, with an increased animation to the demand. The stronger tone noted in our last review was followed by a sudden and unexpected advance at the country markets, to which the position here, after a little delay, responded, and during the balance of the week the tone was very strong. The improvement, however, was of an irregular character and most decided on the finer qualities. Stocks aboard were reported as depleted of choice cheese; but no amounts available here were small, and all choice late made August and such September as could be found were quickly taken at an advance of 1@1½c above the rates current when our last review was written, with some "pets" engaged ahead on even better terms for the seller."

CIDER—We quote new sweet cider at $7 75@ $10 ₱ barrel.

EGGS—There was a steady and unchanged market with quotations generally at 20c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FRESH FRUIT—We quote peaches easier at $1 00@1 25 ₱ box for choice to fancy; common grades, Plums in fair demand at $5 00@6 00 ₱ bushel. California pears are active at $4 00 ₱ box. Grapes are in good demand. Grapes were easy at 4@5c ₱ lb. Crab-apples at $1 25@2 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—Comb honey is quoted at 20@25c per pound.

ONIONS—The market is weak at $2 50@2 75 per barrel.

POTATOES—A decided gain is shown in the receipts of potatoes, there having been 10,882 bushels during the week. A considerable portion of this, however, is stored and not put upon the market. Prices are unchanged. We quote at 50c ₱ bushel in car lots on track; from store 55@60c. The market is quiet but steady market at $1 50@2 00 ₱ barrel; 55@60c per bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at $3 00@3 50 per barrel for Baltimore; $4 50@4 60 for Jerseys.

POTTERY—There is a moderately active trade. Spring chickens are quoted at 45@30c per pair. old hens 65@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Timothy is quiet at $1 75@1 80; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 00@3 00 per bushel; in round lots $2 80@2 90. Clover seed $8 25@8 50.

Provisions.

There is an active market in provisions. Receipts are light having been only 525 pieces, and 227 pieces for the week. We note an advance of ½c on sides.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10½c ₱ lb; clear rib sides 14½c; clear sides 14½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 15½@ 16c. Sugar-cured shoulder butts for breakfast bacon canvassed is quoted at 16½c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, per pieces 45@50; ham sausage 16c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $23 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—Is quiet. Supreme lard, refined, in tierces, 9½; in 3½ caddies, 11½c; in buckets, 15½; in 2½ caddies, 17½c; in 5 ₱ caddies No. 1, 17½c; in 3 ₱ pails do, 18½c; in 1 ₱ pail do, 19½c; in 5 do, 17½c.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, @1 05@1 08 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' tallow at 9@9½c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; mixed do, 7½@8c.

The foreign exports of hog products from the ports mentioned places from November 1, 1874, to September 11, 18,5, have been as follows:

From	Pork, bbls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon & Hams, lbs.
New York	153,238	116,480,027	162,151,140
Boston	22,720	13,640,200	19,867,983
Portland	4,213	1,614,340	12,366,445
Montreal	2,397	2,264,381	1,447,464
Philadelphia	3,705	9,378,396	14,158,228
Baltimore	5,531	7,210,613	2,789,398
New Orleans	1,000	1,261,000	832,000
Total	192,204	154,176,958	244,160,398
Cor. time, 1873-4	240,989	174,983,633	317,290,822
Decrease	47,698	20,753,377	74,797,445

The position of the foreign exports of the new crop of hog products from the Atlantic ports, in 1874-5, from November 1 to September 11, as compared with the exports from the same ports for the like period in 1873-4, is as follows:

Articles.	1873-4.	1874-5.	Decrease
Pork, lbs	48,197,800	38,668,200	9,529,600
Lard, lbs	174,983,635	154,210,258	20,753,377
Bacon, lbs	317,290,822	242,493,377	74,797,445
Total, lbs	540,458,264	435,367,841	105,080,420

Petroleum.

September 30—The petroleum markets yesterday were weak and declining, both in crude and refined, under the weight of heavy offerings called forth by the high prices.

CRUDE—The market opened weak at a material decline from the previous quotations. The morning prices were $1 37½ for United certificates; $1 36@1 37½ for Conduit do; immediate shipment $1 02½@1 03. The volume of sales was reported at 150,000 barrels.

REFINED—In sympathy with the decline in the crude market the value of refined was easy and a shade lower. We quote standard white on the cars at 11½@11¾c. New York rules at 13¼@13½c for cargoes, and 14@14½c for naphtha. Philadelphia is quoted at 13½@13¾c. Baltimore rules at 13½@13¾c.

OIL BARRELS—Remain unchanged at $1 35@ 1 40 for city made; $1 20@1 25 for country; 90c@ $1 00 for second hand.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, September 29.—The *Derrick* says the crude market in the oil region was fever ish all the day, and there were many erratic fluctuations. United opened at $1 45@1 46, and declined to $1 42¾ before noon. In the afternoon there were dealings at $1 41¾@1 42½. Shipment, river delivery, Union, Relief and Pennsylvania were unchanged and weaker than United or Conduit. By the middle of the afternoon sales had been made at $1 40 for river delivery. $1 31½ to 1 32½ at wells; sales of 45,000 bbls United at $1 45 to 1 38, and 5,000 bbls Conduit at $1 47½ to 1 42½; 5,000 bbls Union spot, $1 35 to 1 30; 2,000 Pennsylvania $1 33½ to 1 31½; 2,000 Relief spot $1 35 to 1 32; pipeage paid and 3 c. b. 2,000 river $1 65 to 1 62½.

TITUSVILLE, September 29.—The *Herald* says Owing to excessive offerings in all three divisions, the crude petroleum markets of the region yesterday declined again. There was no proportionate falling off in prices. The closing quotations at 9 P. M. were:

	Bid.	Asked
United, at wells	$1 40	$1 42½
Union, at wells	1 37½	1 40
Pennsylvania, at wells	1 37½	1 40
P. P. certificates	1 67½	1 70
Conduit, at wells	1 40	1 42½
Karns, at wells	1 37½	1 40
Relief, at wells	1 37½	1 40
Oil City	1 62½	1 65
Lower creek	1 60	1 62½
Upper creek	1 62½	1 65

With aggregate sales of 190,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, September 29, closing 28.—The market is without decided change. The easier Creek makes a tend to more urgent offering with bids a trifle lower. Sales of 5,000 barrels refined at 13½@13¾c. The closing prices are: Crude in bulk 65@67c for shipment, and 70@72c for October; do in shipping order 1@1½c for September refined; 13½@13¾c for October; sales 14@14½c for October; cases 18@20c; naphtha 14@14½c for prompt. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 13¾@14c for prompt and the month. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 13½@13¾c.

TITUSVILLE, September 29.—Market weak at $1 60.

OIL CITY, September 29.—Market dull at $1 65 asked.

PETROLEA, September 29.—Market quiet and dull at $1 55@1 60.

TIDIOUTE, September 29.—Market quiet and weaker at $1 60@1 62½.

PARKERS, September 29.—Market nominal; shipment $1 67½; United at $1 37½.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29.—Market quiet; standard white 13½@ 13¾c; crude 6½c; cases 17½c.

(By Associated Press.)

BALTIMORE, September 29.—Petroleum easier; refined 13½@13¾c; crude 6½c.

CLEVELAND, September 29.—Petroleum firm; standard white in car lots 10¼c; Ohio State test, 150 degrees, 11¼c; in a small way 10½@ 11½c higher.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	1,125
B S Duncan	Radiant Oil Works	885
Lockhart & F	Citizens' Oil Works	288
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	300
B S Duncan	Lima Oil Works	326
S Craig	Citizens' Oil Works	251
Geo M Robinson	Loomis Oil Works	231
Emig	Star Oil Works	163
S Craig	Bly's Oil Works	80
Geo M Robinson	Bental's Oil Works	74
Total		4,378

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard O Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	789
J T Stockdale	Warden, F & Co, Phila	150
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila	156
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	156
Rough & Ready	George Pohl, Phila	832
H S A Stewart	George Pohl, Phila	131
Wormsey, M & Co	J S Davis, Phila	200
J F Logan & Co	J S Davis, Phila	200
D Bly & Co	J S Davis, Phila	200
King & Foland	J S Davis, Phila	252
Citizens Ref Co	J S Davis, Phila	200
J C Kirkpatrick	J S Davis, Phila	50
D Bly & Co	A H Logan, Phila	200
Central Ref Co	Central Ref Co, Phila	200
Wormsey, M & Co	Central Ref Co, Phila	300
Total		4,219

Groceries.

The market for groceries continues fairly active at steady values. Coffees are steady at the recent advance, although the falling off in demand, consequent upon that advance, has effected the New York markets. Sugars are steady, with the New York market rather easy under the disposition of importers to realize and a general expectation of a decline. Other articles of standard groceries are steady and unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	20 c	Standard A	11 c@11¼
Choice Rio	19 c	Standard A, 10½	c@11
Prime Rio	18 c	Do. extra C	10½@10⅝
Good Rio	17 c	Granulated	11½@11¾
Java	34@35 c	Franklin, yellow	9½
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	20 c	Powdered	12 c
Rio, in bulk	20 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in papers	35 c	Granulated	11½c
Java, in bulk	30 c	Crushed	12 c
Teas.		Str'ly c'h'c N. O.	72@76c
Young Hyson	50@1 00	Prime	70c
Gunpowder	50@1 25	Good	65c
Imperial	50@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Japan	35@1 00	Ex. white drips	70c
Oolong	25@ 85	Sugar drips	60c
Fancy	85	Lower grades	35@50c
Souchong	25@ 85	*Starch.*	₱ lb
Rice.		Pearl	4½c
Choice Carl'a	8½@ 9	Silver gloss	6½c
Patna	7½@8 c	Corn	10½c
Rangoon	7½@7½c	*Soaps.*	
Spices.		Irish soap ₱ box	$1 25
Cloves	60 c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 00
Allspice	17½@18c	Babbitt's best ₱ box	7 00
Cassia	30 @35 c	D. O. N. Y. City ₱ b	9½c
Nutmegs	$1 35	German mottled	7½c
Pepper	25 c	*Soda.*	
Candles.		Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in b'k'gs	5½c
Stearine	15 c	Bi-carb	6 c
Mould	12 c		

FOREIGN FRUITS—The trade in this line is moderate at steady prices. Raisins—layers, ₱ box, $2 75; London layers do, $4 25; Valentias new 12½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 12½@13c; Zante 9½@9c ₱ lb. Currants—new 7½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 35c; do Princess 30c; do Jordan 50c; do livia 32c. Walnuts—Naples 16c; French do 16c; Grenoble 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 9@10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $12 50. Oranges—Messina, ₱ box, $6 00. Cocoanuts, ₱ 100, $10 00 per hundred.

CANNED GOODS—There is an active trade. We quote: Tomatoes, 3-lb cans, per doz, $1 60; peaches, 3-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25@ 2 50; corn, 2-lb cans, per doz, $2 25; lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans, $1 50; cherries, 2-lb cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $1 75; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; asparagus, 2½-lb cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 00; pears, 2-lb cans, $2 25@ pint pickles, ₱ gl $1 35, quart do $2 35; half-gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ₱ doz, $5 50; blue plums, 2-lb cans, $2 00; lb bbls containing 1,200 pickles, $9 00; ½ bbls containing 600 pickles, $5 25.

TOBACCO—There is a steady and moderately active trade at easy prices. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—		SIX Twist	42@55c
Spun Rolls	60@63c	Smoking—Granulated	50@73c
Black Navy	50@63c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Black Twist	57@60c	Western leaf	
Louisville Navy	54@58c	Wrappers	18@25c
Louisville Cav	68@73c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Navy	58@60c	Ohio seed wrap	13@25c
Virginia Cav	68@80c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Thick	63@65c	Conn. (choice)	
Flounders	63@65c	wrapper	60@70c
Bright Navy	54@60c	Conn. fillers	12@15c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Havana wrap's	125@250
Rough & Ready	54@60c	Havana fillers	35@125
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut	55@70c	Penn's seed	$15@20
Virginia Dry	55@62c	Connecticut seed	15@20
Scotch Snuff	55@62c	Seed & Havana	30@35
Black Snuff	60@68c	Havana	90@$1 00

FISH—There is a fair trade at firm prices. We note an advance in No. 3 mackerel and a decline in white fish and herring. We quote:

No. 1 extra shore	No. 3 ——10 00
mackerel, ₱ bbl. $24 00	White fish, hf bbls 5 25
No. 1 mess	Lake herring, half bbls 4 50
Extra No. 1 shore 21 00	Labrador split herring, half bbls 4 50
No. 1 ——18 00	Labrador split herring, ₱ bbl 8 50
No. 2 ——14 00	

Dry Goods.

There is an active and satisfactory trade among the wholesale and jobbing dry goods houses. Prices are generally steady. We note a reduction of Lonsdale and Fruit of Loom cambrics to 11½c and of Richmonds' prints to 8c. Prices are as follows:

Bleached Sheetings.		*Ticking.*	
Width	P'ce	Width	P'ce
Anchor A No. 1	36 9¼	Lawrence

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 29, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30 619	50	93	S.	Light.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	29 814	77	35	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P. M.	29 734	65	63	S.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer...29.825 Highest thermom....77
Mean thermometer...64 Lowest thermom....48

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.

The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted.

Bad Bread

that you have is caused by using flour made from new wheat. This can be avoided by asking your grocer for the Famous Rising Sun.

Fingers Taken Off.

Yesterday morning Nicholas Felt, an employee at the foundry of Robinson, Kos & Co., South Side, while working with a truck, had three fingers taken off by the breaking of an axle. In the afternoon Charles Lowe, Jr., a machinist, had the broken axle in a lathe for the purpose of repairing it, when the "driver" struck him on the thumb, taking it off a little below the first joint.

Alleged Larceny.

Before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, Alexander Gibson appeared yesterday and made an information charging a sewing machine agent named Magraw with larceny. It is alleged that the accused some time ago sold a Banner machine to the Gibson family, and that all the payments save one had been made. This was held back because the agent had failed to furnish some needles and attachments. A few days ago, it is further alleged, Magraw took the machine away without the knowledge of the owners. A warrant was issued.

Semple's "Ladies Journal."

Wm. Semple's *Ladies Journal* for October is at hand, replete with its usual fashion gossip, plates and miscellany. It is if anything sprightlier than ever, and matters of interest will be found in every department. On the first page is a large and lifelike illustration of two "whining school boys with their satchels, creeping unwillingly to school," under the persuasive influences of a dame who, with threatening aspect and broomstick in hand, occupies the background. This is very aptly entitled "Compulsory Education." A special and noteworthy feature of this number is a graphic account of Mr. Semple's last trip to Scotland. The *Journal* is published at the low price of fifty cents per annum and sent free of postage.

A Welcome Visitor.

Miss Wallace favored the High School with a visit on Wednesday morning, and entertained the pupils for a few minutes with some of her beautiful selections beautifully rendered.

Miss Wallace is well known to our people as one of our most popular amateur vocalists; and she well deserves all of the praise that she so frequently receives. Her voice is full and melodious, not only on high but also on the low tones, and she appears to have it completely under control.

Although Miss Wallace generally elicts the most enthusiastic and hearty applause of her hearers whenever she sings, we venture to say that she has never had a better reception or called forth more hearty applause than that given her yesterday by the pupils of the High School.

A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to the lady with a cordial invitation to come again.

The Death of Miss Marsha[illegible].

A relative of this unfortunate young lady, an account of whose tragic death at Butler has been published, gives the following version of the sad affair, which exonerates Mr. Starr from all blame: It appears that Mr. S. went into the house, and seeing the guns which had been used by the parties who had been out shooting, standing behind the door, he asked if any of them were loaded. On being told that one of them was, he remarked that it was not safe to leave it there, and taking it up said he would put it up stairs. He then started to go up the stairs, and after ascending three or four steps, the young lady called to him and asked him to take some article she had in her hand up with him. He stooped down to get the article, and as he did so the gun, which was in his left hand, leaned forward toward her. Unfortunately the butt of it struck against one of the steps, and the gun went off. The contents passed through the arm of Miss Marshall, held up toward Mr. Starr, and lodged in her side.

Rev. Dr. Noble.

This distinguished divine conducted the prayer meeting exercises at the Third Presbyterian church last evening for the last time, and this fact being known the lecture room was crowded to its utmost capacity. The subjects chosen for consideration was Christian Fellowship, and such a feeling and earnest address was delivered by the retiring pastor as deeply affected every one present. After expressing his good wishes for the welfare of the congregation Dr. Noble urged that they bear one another's burdens and hold one another up in Christ. He admonished them to aid and encourage their new pastor, whoever he may be, and that all would labor together in the cause of the Lord.

At the conclusion of the address a number of children were baptized.

Dr. Noble will leave for New Haven on the 12:51 P. M. train to-day. He has been chosen to succeed Dr. Leonard Bacon in the charge of a Congregational church of that city. Several hundreds of many citizens of Pittsburgh go with the retiring pastor in his new and more desirable field of labor.

General James A. Ekin.

The following from the Jeffersonville *Evening News* concerns a gentleman well and favorably known in Western Pennsylvania: In a general order of the War Department just issued, changing the stations and duties of a large number of Quartermasters in the army, General Ekin has been relieved of the charge of the Jeffersonville Quartermaster's Department. General Ekin will still remain in charge of the Quartermasters of the division of the South, with headquarters at Louisville. He will be relieved of his duties at Jeffersonville by General Tompkins, now on duty at San Antonio, Texas.

The people of Jeffersonville will regret much to hear of this change, for no officer has been more popular with our people than General Ekin, and the good will of that officer and the citizens of Jeffersonville is entirely mutual. General Ekin, this morning, expressed himself to a friend as being unaware of the depth of the good feeling he had for people until the arrival of this order. The *News* can testify that he has been a good friend to our town, and especially to the sewing women in exercising his influence in their behalf. Whilst his official connection is severed, our society will be glad to know that General Ekin's social relations with our people continue.

More Stolen Cattle.

Yesterday it was whispered that there was something wrong with regard to six car loads of cattle shipped from Newton county, Indiana, to this market, consigned to the well-known firm of Donley & McNabb. A telegram had been received from a Mr. Goodenough, of Remington, Indiana, seeking for the arrest of a man named Abram Doran, who claims the ownership of the cattle, having, as he alleges, bought and paid two thousand dollars for them. As there was no information made against the owner of the cattle beyond the mere telegram, no attempt was made to arrest him until one o'clock yesterday morning, when he and his hired man were taken into custody by Lieutenant Hindman, and confined in the lock-up. A telegram was sent to Doran's father, who at once came on, accompanied by Mr. Frazer, of the firm of Frazer & Snelly, stockyards, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Yesterday they were taken before the court on a writ of *habeas corpus* and discharged.

Of the ninety-six head of cattle forty-two head had been sold at $4 per cwt., they being light stockers, but no money received on them by Doran, who, it is alleged, bears a good character at home, as does the man Marshall, from whom he alleges he purchased the cattle. Thus the matter stands, and the stock will be held until the question of ownership is satisfactorily settled. Doran says he bought the cattle from Robert Marshall on Saturday last.

ACCIDENT ON THE WEST PENN.

A Brakeman's Leg Taken Off.

Frank Steineck, a freight brakeman on the West Penn Railroad, met with a serious accident yesterday, near Freeport. It seems he was standing on the platform of a car, and in some way lost his balance and fell to the track, the wheels passing over one leg above the knee, nearly severing it from his body. The injured man was taken to Freeport, where the limb was amputated.

Steineck is a young man and was but recently married. His residence is at No. 278 Lacock street, Allegheny, and until a few days ago he worked at his trade, that of a weaver. The trip which cost him a leg, and probably his life, was the second he had made on the railroad. His father and several brothers formerly lived in Freeport, but removed to Allegheny last spring.

The Best Thing Out

in the line of cakes is the Philadelphia White Mountain at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

OUR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Meeting of the Press Committee—Reports of Committees, etc.

The Press Committee met yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, at 121 Fourth avenue. Chairman Keating presided, and John N. Hazlett acted as Secretary.

Messrs. Will and Reed reported progress from the Committee on Collections.

In response to some remarks relative to the manner in which the committee had been appointed, the chairman stated that he had been authorized by the Board of Management of the Exposition to take charge of Press Headquarters, and that this committee was under the direction of the Exposition.

[The chairman here asked leave to retire for a short time, and Mr. Locke occupied the chair.]

The secretary reported that he had been requested, by Mr. G. L. Braun, to state that the Duquesne Grays had tendered the use of their rooms, in old City Hall, to the representatives of the press from abroad. The offer was accepted, with a vote of thanks to the Grays.

Mr. Wardman, from the Amusement Committee, submitted a report, setting forth that communications had been received from G. M. Wallace, manager of the Academy of Music, and from Fred. Aims, manager of the Varieties Theater, offering the correspondents visiting the Exposition the courtesies of their respective places of amusement. Also, that Gen. Thomas M. Howe, President of the Board of Trade and other members of that body, had been consulted relative to a contemplated excursion, for the press correspondents, to a number of the mills and shops of the city, the new water works, etc. The result was the appointment of a committee, consisting of Messrs. Weeks, Dravo and Siebeneck, to call upon the members of the Board of Trade, if necessary, and confer with certain railway officials on the subject, with a view of getting up an excursion on some day to be hereafter designated.

The report was accepted and the committee continued.

Mr. Weeks stated that the Chamber of Commerce would take care of the proposed excursion, and that arrangements would be made for the accommodation of 200 press representatives.

On motion of Mr. Wardman, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Chamber of Commerce for its liberality.

Mr. Anderson, from the Committee on Decoration of Press Headquarters, reported that he had written to Harrisburg, as instructed, for the loan of flags, but had not yet received a reply.

Mr. Weeks stated that the Castle Shannon Railroad Company proposed a trip up the Monongahela Incline Plane, and over the Castle Shannon road to their mines. He felt satisfied their offer would be made to the press committee.

On motion the names of Charles G. Foster of the *New Era*, Rev. M. W. Dallas of the *Advance*, and S. Gilleland of the *Liquor Men's Advocate*, were added to the general Press Committee.

The chairman returned at this point, and handed the following to the Secretary, which he read:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee hereby constitute the press of Allegheny county as the official organs of the Industrial Exposition.

Resolved, That Mr. J. S. Keating has been acting as the chairman of the Press Committee of the Exposition, and his position as such is hereby recognized and ratified by the Executive Committee.

J. VANNOTE, Secretary.

September 29, 1875.

Mr. Bettelle (who had made a similar motion during the absence of the regular chairman, the consideration of which was postponed until his return) now moved that liquors be excluded from press headquarters. After some considerable discussion, the motion was carried.

Mr. Baird, from the Committee on Carriages, reported that Messrs. Burns & Reilly had offered to furnish carriages, for three dollars each, for three hours. Report accepted, and committee instructed to close the contract.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. T. W. Davis, M. W. Dallas and Thomas A. Spence were appointed to consult with the proprietors of the daily press, with a view to arranging any difficulties that may exist between this committee and the daily press.

Adjourned to meet on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock.

NOTES ABOUT THE BUILDING.

The floors of the main building were both finished yesterday.

Power Hall will be completed by Saturday, the contractors being under a heavy penalty to have the work done by that time.

Work on the Chinese Pagoda which will be a very elaborate affair, it progressing rapidly.

Extensive preparations are going on for the placing of a large fountain surrounded by flower beds in the main hall. Messrs. Beckman & Patterson have this matter in charge.

About thirty exhibitors brought their goods to the grounds yesterday.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of Whitney, Cook & Co. vs. W. C. Slaughterbeck, of Allegheny City, the rule on said petitioning creditors to show cause why they should not give security to the parties enjoined from selling the property of the debtor was disposed of by allowing the Sheriff of Allegheny county to proceed with the sale, the proceeds thereof to be paid into the depository to await the further action of the Court.

In the matter of John Sandham, of Allegheny City, bankrupt, the petition of the same for an order on the assignee for the sum of $300, in lieu of exemption, was presented and considered in Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Lewis Brainard, bankrupt, of Luzerne county, bankrupt's petition for a discharge was presented and the usual order made, for a final hearing on the 23d prox.

In the matter of A. Culbertson & Sons, debtors, of Monongahela City, on motion of J. M. McKeaffrey, creditor, rule taken for filing exceptions to the confirmation of composition proceedings, was extended to the 2d proximo.

W. H. Householder vs. the steamer "Bengal Tiger," in admiralty. The 30th inst. is fixed for the argument.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judge Collier.

In the case of Dr. E. Donnelly vs. James Sullivan, reported yesterday, the jury today found for plaintiff for $100.

In the case of B. Barber vs. R. & S. Woods, an action for money overpaid, the jury found for plaintiff for $15 with interest from May 22, 1874.

The case of P. C. Devlin vs. P. L. McCully, was submitted to arbitrators.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McClintock & Co. vs. Spencer; Thorp vs. Rorab; Kohl vs. Allen; Cowan vs. Duquesne Savings bank; Feedler vs. Bohlander; Cincinnati *Gazette* Company vs. Clark *et al.*; Liberty vs. Rea *et al.*; Beckert vs. Kennedy *et al.*; Loftus vs. Abbott *et al.*

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge Ewing.

Thomas Barnes vs. R. D. Clark & Co. Juror withdrawn and cause continued.

In the case of Buettler vs. Cassidy, a verdict was returned for the defendant, whereupon the plaintiff's counsel made a motion for a new trial.

Charles B. Thomas vs. Robert Warren, an action for damages for alleged false arrest. On trial.

Ferguson vs. Tenteberg et al. Motion for a preliminary injunction argued and refused.

In the case of Mary Ann Armstrong vs. Charles Darrow, George Darrow, Dennis Burritt and Mary Burritt, his wife. Rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue against the defendants for contempt of court. Returnable Saturday, October 2. The defendants refused to obey an injunction which was issued against them by the Court.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McQuistion & Swift vs. Reese & Co.; Irwin vs. Milligan; Kurtz & Co. vs. Howard & Son; Knox vs. Menold; Jones vs. Weyman; Hawthorn, for use vs. Jones; Robertson, for use, vs. Hindman; Hall vs. Miller; Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company vs. Long; Goettman *et al.* vs. Bowden.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of John Coulder, deceased. Exceptions to auditor's report dismissed and report confirmed absolutely.

Estate of Benedict Hensel, deceased. Return of rule extended until Saturday, November 13, at ten A. M.

Estate of John Haslett, Jr., deceased. In the matter of the petition of Mary Haslett, administrator, for discharge, a rule to show cause was granted. Service accepted, no cause having been shown to the contrary. Petitioner discharged.

The small amount of business transacted yesterday was due to the very general absence of attorneys who had business in this court.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Commonwealth vs. William Sandham, indicted for embezzlement on oath of G. H. Roushausen. Verdict of guilty. The prosecutor was the tax collector of the Fifteenth ward, and the defendant was engaged by him to collect money on tax warrants. He was charged with having collected from several parties on these warrants, amounting in all to $402 92, which he appropriated to his own use. The defense claimed that Sandham was not an employee in the sense of the act under which he was indicted, but finally, by consent, a verdict of guilty was returned and a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial was made by the counsel for the defense.

Commonwealth vs. George McC. Hazlett, indicted, on oath of Elizabeth J. Lester, for forniication and bastardy. Verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. David Smith, indicted on oath of John Hiller for assault and battery. On trial.

Who Runs the Grand Jury?

W. D. Moore, Esq., in a speech made in the Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, is reported to have said "that it was a custom in vogue with the Grand Jury to ignore bills because of the absence of witnesses, when at the same time it was frequently the case that the Court room was filled with witnesses waiting to be called before the jury to testify. He spoke of it as being an unaccountable way of doing business, and intimated that steps were now being taken toward correcting the abuse, and that it was not improbable that before the end of this session of the court, some definite idea would be obtained as to how things are done in the Grand Jury room."

Philadelphia White Mountain Cake

at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

THE WIDOWS' HOME.

Ninth Annual Report of the Managers.

The close of another year necessitates a brief resume of its operations. Our ability to accommodate worthy widows and lone persons has been largely increased by the addition of a wing containing twenty-four rooms to our old building, corner Sherman and Taylor avenues, Allegheny. We have now fifty rooms, all occupied with the exception of two or three.

In such a Home, where the inmates are allowed to come and go at pleasure, there will be frequent changes, most of our present number, however, have enjoyed its shelter for years.

The Angel of Death has called three of the inmates from their earthly, to we trust a heavenly home, one, an infant, for of such is the "Kingdom of Heaven" and two adults, "having served their generation fell asleep."

An an evidence that our institution has not been overlooked in the general distribution, we would mention the donation of *seven* sewing machines, by our esteemed fellow citizen Thompson Bell, Esq., to aid in securing a livelihood to those who could use them.

During the Christmas holidays, when, alike in name if not in degree, in the mansion of the rich and the cottage of the lowly, hilarity and cheer prevail, some friends at Miss Heron's suggestion, contributed substantial gifts, causing the hearts of the "Desolate and widow to sing for joy." Also, our fair friends of the fruit and Flower Charity," with "baskets, bouhsoms and fragrant offerings, taught sweet lessons of the fruits of the "Tree of Life," "Roses of Sharon" and "Lillies of the Valley" that furnish to the spiritual nourishment and growth in grace of those who, by reason of illness or infirmity, could not attend service in any of our churches.

Dr. Miller also, for his unremitting kindness to the sick; to one and all who cooperated with us, we return our warmest acknowledgments.

It is our intention to enlarge our building as soon as possible. Will our friends who have *donations* to bestow bear this in mind, we need *sympathy* and *money*? Donot forget us at Thanksgiving and Christmas. Is our plea vain? "The liberal soul deviseth liberal things." There are that giveth and yet increaseth."

Respectfully submitted.

M. LIN PRESSLY, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY, September 25.

President—Mrs. F. Brunot.
Vice President—Miss M. Herron.
Treasurer—Mrs. R. Thompson.
Secretary—M. Lin. Pressly.
Board of Managers—Mrs. Sands, Miss Orr, Mrs. Cochran, Miss Whitten, Mrs. Hoag, Mrs. Gorman.

Mrs. R. D. Thompson, Treasurer, in account with the Widows' Home Association of Allegheny.

DR.

September 30, 1875—	
To balance in Treasury at last report	$2,021 45
To cash received for rents	1,141 78
To cash received for interest	158 44
	$3,924 67

CR.

September 30, 1875—	
By cash paid carpenters' bill	$ 66 25
By cash paid Thomas Bay	35 20
By cash paid J. M. Hosick	3 00
By cash paid for conductors	27 07
By cash paid bricklayers	7 05
By cash paid glazing	20 06
By cash paid chimney tops	26 00
By cash paid grate hoods	2 25
By cash paid stove pipe	8 00
By cash paid for fixtures	19 50
By cash paid whitewashing	12 50
By cash paid printing rolls	2 50
By cash paid frames and glass	20
By cash paid cleaning halls	20 00
By cash paid insurance	120 00
By balance in Treasury, cash	2,544 83
By balance in Treasury, bond	1,000 00
	$3,924 67

THE CIMIOTTI ROBBERY.

Singular Discovery of a Portion of the Stolen Property.

A small portion of the jewelry recently stolen from Cimiotti's pawn shop was "turned up" yesterday under most surprising circumstances. About ten o'clock yesterday morning, as the story goes, Henry Tegethoff, a grandson of Mr. Cimiotti, aged seventeen, Fred Searight, aged sixteen, and a young man named John Temple, all residing in the neighborhood of Bloomfield where Mr. Cimiotti lives, started out on a hunt with wild plums. A hunt for rabbits was also suggested, and an examination of a box sewer crossing Gross' lane was made. Searight found the upper end of the sewer filled up. Calling Temple, the two set to work to clear out the place. In doing so, instead of discovering rabbits they hauled out an old coffee bag, the contents of which produced a musical sound. As Temple drew it out a gold watch, having therein a brooch set in diamonds, fell out, and subsequently a diamond ring, a garnet ring, a gold pencil and a silver chain were found on the ground. Young Tegethoff at once said the articles belonged to his grandfather, Mr. Cimiotti, and the three carried the bag to Mr. Cimiotti's house. Temple on the boat-right came to the city, and related the story and handed Mr. Cimiotti the articles which fell from the bag as it was taken from the sewer, and the entire contents found above. These articles, together with the whole contents of the bag were recognized as a portion of the stolen goods.

The robbery was perpetrated on the 31st day of August, just one month ago, and all the contents of the safe carried off, including $242 26, the balance of cash on hand at the close of business that day. The total value of the property stolen was between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars, and one thousand dollars were offered as a reward for their recovery. Mr. Fred. Cimiotti reports one hundred and three watches, twenty or twenty-five of them common gold watches—recovered in the sewer, and this, with a half dozen gold rings, a small diamond pin and a diamond ring, and a few trifling articles constitute the extent of the "find." The goods recovered are badly damaged with rust, and are valued by Mr. C. at from $800 to $1,000.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

Despite the talk about injunctions and legal interference, we are assured that the successful drama of "The Two Orphans" will be produced at the Academy of Music next week, by McKee Rankin and his company. They play the London version, which differs essentially from that produced in New York. The play is a most interesting one, and has had long runs in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, and will, no doubt, attract large audiences here. Mr. Rankin, was several years ago leading man for a time at the old Pittsburgh Theater, and was then regarded as a very promising young actor. Since then he has played at the best theaters in the country, and enjoys a most excellent reputation. He brings with him a well selected company, which has had thorough training in the "Two Orphans," and will give it with good effect and perfect smoothness. The sale of seats is now going on at Sheib's music store, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

Library Hall.

The numerous admirers in this city of Mrs. Chanfrau will be glad to learn that she will appear two evenings next week at Library Hall, viz: Wednesday and Thursday. On the first occasion she will appear in a new society drama by Mr. Clifton W. Tayleure, entitled "Was She Right," which is described as intensely exciting, and on Thursday in "London Assurance." She will be supported by the Varieties Theater company of New Orleans, many members of which organization are favorably known here, including Miss Ada Monk, Frank Mordaunt and T. F. Egbert. The St. Louis *Republican* says of the play and the performance in that city that it "was one of the best dramas and most beautiful performances ever seen in St. Louis," while other first class journals speak in equally high terms. The sale of reserved seats is now in progress.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

"Little Sunshine," with Miss Lillie Wilkinson in the leading character, supported by Sam. Ryan and the company, will be given again this evening. The usual variety olio, which is a good one, will precede the play.

Varieties Theater.

The house was crowded at the matinee yesterday, and was again filled to its utmost capacity last night. The Female Minstrels appeared on each occasion and gave delightful entertainments. After the minstrels a comedy sketch and a ballet closed each performance. It is conceded by everybody who has seen it that Fred. Aims has the best variety show in this or any other city. A grand bill is announced for this evening. Matinee Saturday afternoon.

The Juvenile Opera Company.

By a private note from Mr. J. F. Zimmerman, it is learned that he will visit the city with his Juvenile Opera Company, playing at Library Hall during the week commencing October 18th. The little people, who are from the city of Mexico, have met with wonderful success in the Eastern cities.

Footpads in Allegheny.

Highway robberies in Allegheny have become quite frequent. Last Monday night about ten o'clock Mr. Metz was going along East street, when two men sprang from behind a fence, near Froelick's saloon, and demanded his money. He drew out a large knife, which kept the robbers at bay till a patrolman came up. On Anderson street, about three o'clock Tuesday morning, a man was knocked down and robbed of a small sum of money. About the same hour, on North avenue, Mr. Wm. Caruthers, an employee in Kane's cigar factory, while going for a doctor, was seized by two men, who rifled his pockets. They got nothing but a "ticky," which so incensed them that they threatened to knock their victim down.

The Best Thing Out

in the line of cakes is the Philadelphia White Mountain at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

Have You Seen

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THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Meeting of the Executive Committee—The Transportation of Cattle—Vacancies in Committee Filled.

The Executive Committee of the Humane Society held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon at their rooms No. 218 Penn avenue, Chas. A. Colton presiding.

THE TRANSIT OF STOCK.

Superintendent Street, after making report of the work of the officers during the past week, read letters from officers of similar societies in Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo with reference to the care of stock in transit East. All offer every assistance in the protection of the stock and agree to aid in the enforcement of the law prohibiting cruelty and requiring that they be properly fed and watered.

Mr. Street stated that he had visited the officers of the railroads centering here and exhibited the letters, and they had all expressed a willingness to comply with the law and duty to humanity. As has already been reported it is the competition with the roads on the northern route that is feared by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Pennsylvania roads.

Mr. Street says that cattle are now run to this city from Chicago without food or water, and that here they are only partially supplied, and are not given necessary rest. He demands that stock be unloaded at Crestline, Pittsburgh and Harrisburg and besides being fed and watered that they be allowed twelve hours rest at each place.

This demand the officers of the roads centering here admit is a proper one, and they give assurance that it will be complied with if similar care be exacted on the northern route—that the societies at Toledo and other points is promised our Pittsburgh society, no doubt the arrangement will be effected.

Mr. Street has also been making inquiry as to conveniences of stock yards at Crestline.

Vacancies in the Executive Committee were filled by the election of the following ladies: Mrs. Catherine A. Ondry, Mrs. Dr. S. A. Sterrett, Miss Jennie Hindman and Miss Annie S. Place.

Mr. John S. Ritenour who has been Secretary of the society since its organization tendered his resignation of the position, made necessary by his inability to devote the necessary time to its duties. The resignation was accepted with reluctance, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Ritenour for his valuable services was unanimously tendered.

Mr. Ritenour will continue a member of the Executive Committee.

The vacancy in the Secretaryship was filled by the election of Mr. George W. Hamm.

It having come to the knowledge of the Society that unauthorized persons were entering prosecutions in its name for violation of the law pertaining to animals, a resolution was adopted notifying the public that only Superintendent Street and Agent Dean have authority to act in the name of the organization.

Adjourned.

ANOTHER HARTRANFT CLUB.

Enthusiastic Republican Meeting in the Third Ward, Allegheny.

There was a large Republican meeting last evening at the Perry House, Third ward, Allegheny. Alderman Peter Bolster was elected President, with the following additional officers:

Vice Presidents—Henry Ley, N. H. Voeghtly, Peter Lauster, David Gephart, Fred. Lang, C. Gerst, Michael Simon.

Secretary—John H. Stratman.

Treasurer—G. P. Beilstein.

The following named gentlemen were appointed as a Finance Committee: Wm. Beilstein, P. Faber, G. Kaup, Jr., Wm. Ad. Sneier, George P. Beilstein, Jr., Wm. Greenawalt, David Gephart, Henry Ley, Wm. Fisher, Fred. Lang, George Hutchler.

A motion that a marching club be formed, composed of Republicans in the upper precincts of the Third and Fourth wards, to be called the Allegheny Hartranft Club, was made and carried unanimously, and in a few minutes fifty-eight men were enrolled as members.

An election for officers was then held, with the following result: Captain, Charles Lingenfelter; First Lieutenant, George P. Beilstein, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Fred. Faber.

On motion the Finance Committee was instructed to procure uniforms and torches.

After three hearty cheers for Hartranft and the whole ticket, the club adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

The club expect to be ready to participate in the grand demonstration Saturday night.

Coroner's Inquest.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of the unknown man found dead Tuesday night at the Lucy Furnace, in the Eighteenth ward. The remains are supposed to be those of one John Burke, who has been missing from the neighborhood for a couple of days. The man had lain down to sleep so close to the furnace that his gas had overcome him, and while in an unconscious state was burned to death. The verdict was to this effect.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Grand Central marching club of Pittsburgh, will meet this evening at the Republican headquarters.

MR. W. HAMM is the new Secretary of the Humane Society.

THE annual meeting of the directors of the Aged Womens' Home will be held on Thursday next.

THE conference of the Womens' National Christian Association will be held at Dr. Howard's church, Penn avenue, next week.

CAPT. LOU. GREENLEE, of the steamer Horner, died on Friday night last, at Delhi, La. He was a Pittsburgher, and widely known on the western waters.

THE Allegheny Gymnast Club move to their rooms in the Academy of Music, No. 196 East Ohio street, Thursday evening a week, on which occasion they propose to give a banquet.

THE marshals of the various Hartranft clubs will meet this afternoon, to make arrangements for the grand turn out on Saturday evening, in honor of Gov. Hartranft.

THE Allegheny Board of Directors of the Poor will meet to-morrow night, at which time Mr. Grubbs, the newly elected Steward of the Poor Farm, will enter upon the discharge of his duties.

THE Exposition Executive Committee will meet exhibitors from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturday, to allot space. All exhibitors are requested to be on hand, or represented by responsible agents, promptly at the time.

CHAS. W. NEEB, son of Wm. Neeb, of the *Freiheits Freund*, leaves New York to-day on the steamer Suevia, of the Hamburg line for Germany, where he proposes spending three years in the completion of his studies.

WM. MOORE, a driver for R. C. Schmertz & Co., while feeding his horses yesterday about noon, in the stable on Clay alley, was kicked in the thigh by one of the animals and severely injured. One of the bones was fractured.

JOHN S. RITENOUR, Esq., the efficient Secretary of the Humane Society since its organization, has been compelled to resign the position for the want of time to attend to its duties. He will continue a member of the Executive Committee.

WM. HOOVER, who was charged before Acting Mayor Nellis with having dissuaded his brother from testifying before the Grand Jury against C. C. Smith, who was up for illegal liquor selling, was discharged, there not being sufficient evidence to substantiate the charge.

OFFICER MCILWAINE, of Alderman McMasters' force, made an information charging Henry Reitzel with assault and battery. The accused is a butcher, residing at Squirrel Hill, and the officer alleges that he was assaulted and beaten by Reitzel, while in the act of serving an execution.

CHIEF CROW, of the Allegheny Fire Department, returned yesterday from Fayette county, West Virginia, whither he had gone to take charge of the remains of his brother-in-law, George Palmer, an account of whose death by a railroad accident was published in these columns several days ago. The body had been properly interred, and Mr. Crow deemed it best not to remove it at present.

THE night school in the Fourth ward, Allegheny was opened last evening. The directors have decided to have school five nights of each week until the 24th of December, making sixty-two nights in all. Orthography, arithmetic and writing will be taught, the object being to give the opportunity to boys and young men who leave school at an early age to "brush up" in those branches which will be of practical use.

MR. ISAAC WEAVER, at whose residence No. 40 Resaca street, Allegheny, a fire occurred Tuesday night, states that his loss is from $1,500 to $2,500 and is fully covered by insurance. The costly furniture in the house was blistered by heat and is now comparatively worthless. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a little daughter of Mr. Weaver's dropping a match in a closet while looking for some clothing.

LAST WEEK our young friend Charles H. Spencer, of this city, who has been in the employ of Messrs. Watt, Lang & Co., wholesale grocers, for the last five years, started for the mining regions of Utah, where he takes charge of the interests of Messrs. Shumer & Co., of New York, who are largely engaged in the mining and smelting of silver and lead. We know Charlie will make it, as he possesses the necessary perseverance, energy and pluck requisite for success. His many friends in this community wish him well in his new undertaking.

Have You Seen

the Philadelphia White Mountain Cake at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

Big Bonanza.

A man with one of Tiegel's suits on his back has a bonanza in the way of an outfit. If you want to find the finest and most varied assortment of imported fabrics from which to make your selections, and to secure the most artistic productions in the way of cutting and making, your place is Tiegel's, No. 53 Smithfield street.

The Most Delicious Cake

ever made is the Philadelphia White Mountain at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

LITTLE GIRL INJURED.

Charge of Assault and Battery.

Gotlieb Gallath, a stone cutter in the employ of William Buente, whose place of business is on the Allegheny river bank, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, was charged yesterday before Mayor McCartney, with assault and battery on oath of Mrs. Bracken. The accused waived a hearing and gave bail for court. The offense was committed upon Maggie Bracken, a little daughter of the prosecutrix under the following circumstances. During the afternoon a number of children bent upon mischief, annoyed the defendant by throwing stones upon the shed where he was working. Becoming exasperated Gallath took up a stone and threw it at the crowd of urchins, and unfortunately it struck little Maggie upon the back of the head inflicting an ugly wound. A crowd of people collected and threats were made against Gallath, who thereupon put himself in charge of Officer Scott and proceeded to the Mayors office. Soon after, the child who it was ascertained was not seriously hurt, with her mother visited the office and made the information as stated.

Try It!

We mean the Philadelphia White Mountain Cake at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

The Exposition Guide.

The following explains itself and shows conclusively with whom business men should advertise: Authorized agents will call on the leading houses in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, and as the time allotted for publication is short, we recommend those desirous of taking advantage of an extraordinary opportunity fully to consider the benefits.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, September 27, 1875.

Mr. Miller, of the New Era Publishing Company:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure, at your request, in stating that the exclusive right to publish an "Exposition Guide," and sell the same in the Exposition building, has been accorded you by the unanimous action of the Executive Committee.

In the nature of things, you only will be able to obtain accurate and reliable information as to exhibitors and articles on exhibition, and, therefore, yours will be the only accurate work on the Exposition.

The committee, having awarded the privilege to you of publishing an "Exposition Guide," will feel it due themselves to exclude all others from competition. Very truly,

J. J. VANNOTE,
Secretary Executive Committee.

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Gasoline.

Messrs. Elkins & Flack, of this city, now have a Gasoline and Naptha works in successful operation, and are prepared to supply tinners, painters, druggists and persons using gas machines with

GASOLINE FROM 85° TO 90° GRAVITY

for gas machines, Naptha for mixing paints and varnishes, Petroleum fluid for tinners' furnaces and vapor burners, and Treated Benzine for gas making and other purposes, in lots to suit purchasers.

The above products are pure Spirits of Petroleum, redistilled, treated and deodorized; they are much superior to common or raw benzine, and are specially adapted to the uses indicated.

In constructing the works for the manufacture of Gasoline and kindred products on a large scale, this enterprising firm has supplied a want long felt in this community, and we wish them the success their enterprise merits.

Try It!

We mean the Philadelphia White Mountain Cake at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

For Sale Cheap,

one large Copper Still Worm. Inquire of Joseph S. Finch & Co., 189 First avenue.

Philadelphia White Mountain Cake

at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

Fall and Winter Clothing.

Men and boys will find a very large and fashionable stock of fall and winter clothing at the Boston House, No. 95 Smithfield street, at prices lower than are usually asked for the same class of goods elsewhere. They are offering overcoats very cheap. Parents can save money by purchasing their boys' clothing at this house. Every garment is made of the best material, and is stylish and durable.

Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

S. M. Raymond,
Attorney at Law,
No. 95 Diamond street.

Special attention given to proceedings in Bankruptcy, voluntary and involuntary, composition with creditors and all matters relating to estates of insolvents. TTSu

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and purifies the blood in the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure. SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, &c.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they can be taken from calomel, with more efficacy in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver